

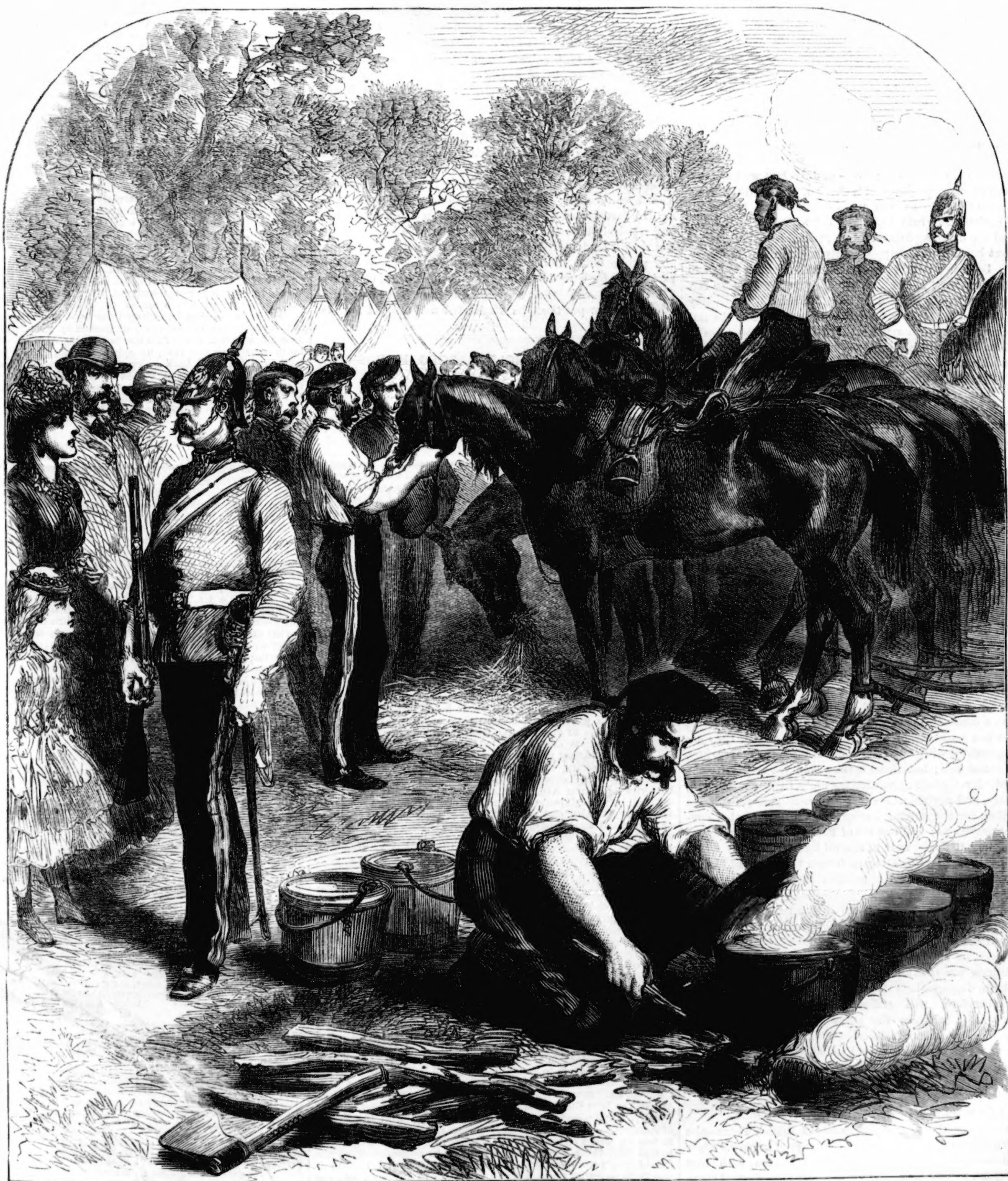
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REVIEW OF HOUSEHOLD TROOPS IN BUSHY PARK BY HER MAJESTY: IN CAMP.



A ROYAL INSTRUCTOR.

KING AMADEO of Spain has just taught his people a valuable lesson in the principles of sound Constitutional government: a feat not often performed by Monarchs. The members of the Cabinet, a coalition of somewhat heterogeneous elements, were divided amongst themselves, though commanding a majority in the Cortes; and resigned in consequence. Whereupon his Majesty inquired whether they had been defeated in the Chamber or were likely to be so; and, being answered in the negative on both points, declined to receive the resignations, declaring that he knew of no cause, save want of Parliamentary confidence, why he should change his advisers. That, he said, was the rule in the country he came from, and he meant, and hoped, that it should be the rule in Spain. This, we daresay, is somewhat novel political doctrine to Spaniards, who have been accustomed to see Ministries changed, or maintained in power, by many influences, but seldom, if ever, solely on the ground of possessing, or lacking, the confidence and support of the representatives of the people. Palace camarillas, backstairs' intrigues, and barrack-yard pronouncements have made and unmade Ministers in Spain many a time and oft, the popular voice being neither consulted nor much cared for. And it is a wholesome thing for the Spanish people to know that their will is in future to be the ruling influence in public affairs. It is also wholesome for public men in Spain to be taught that the approval of the nation is henceforth to be the sole stepping-stone to power. Spaniards have learned much in the principles and practice of political science within the last few years, and this is not the least valuable lesson they have been taught. All honour, then, to King Amadeo for teaching it to them; and long may such sound Constitutional maxims hold sway in Spain!

THE WEATHER VERSUS THE FARMERS.

JUPITER PLUVIUS must be unduly in the ascendant, the Gulf Stream must have gone wrong again, or some other serious derangement occurred in the weather machinery. Here we are close upon the middle of July, and we have had no summer worth speaking of yet. Mr. Mechi, quoting an Essex proverb, tells us that "a dripping June brings all things agricultural into tune." That's all very well. We have had the dripping June, and an immense deal of good it did. But how about a dripping July, and August, and September? Dripping weather in those months would be apt to spoil the harmony; in fact, is spoiling it, for July, so far, has been very watery indeed. And as June and July, so may be August and September. Are our farmers alive to the importance of these contingencies, and taking any measures to meet them? The prevailing weather makes the grain crops grow rank enough—perhaps too rank; it will also fill the ears, and partially ripen the grain—not so well, of course, as though sunnier skies smiled continuously upon it, but still it will ripen it after a fashion. Nature will do her part of the work, no fear of that; it is in man's department that failure is likely to occur. A fine crop of hay is even now being imperfectly saved by fits and starts, in intervals of sunshine between showers; and the same is likely to happen with cereals, because man does not exhibit so much forethought as he might and ought. The earth will not fail to yield her increase if men will only provide means to dry and store the produce in a satisfactory condition. And they can do it if they will. The propriety of adopting artificial means of drying the grain crops has been more than once insisted upon in these columns; indeed (though we speak it not in boasting), we were the first to make the suggestion. Others took up the idea, and Mr. Gibbs, reducing the notion to practice, invented an apparatus by which the produce of a 2000-acre farm could be dried in a few hours. But there, so far as we have heard, the matter has rested. A series of dry seasons supervened; and agriculturists, as is their wont, went on following old methods, and grumbling at the weather when it did not suit them, instead of making themselves to a considerable extent independent of it. The result is that when a wet season once more comes round, they are still unprovided with any expedient to meet the emergency.

This is not well; but there is time even yet to rectify the omission. Mr. Gibbs's apparatus is simple, easily constructed, not costly, and portable. It can, consequently, be provided in ample time for the coming harvest, should the weather continue unpropitious; and one set of the apparatus may, moreover, be made to do the work of several farms. There is, therefore, no excuse for permitting in future the waste of human food that wet seasons have heretofore involved. And let us remind farmers that they themselves will be the greatest losers by that waste. They can no longer recoup themselves by enhanced prices for short or inferior produce. The markets of the world are open to the British consumer; deficiencies at home can be supplied by purchases abroad. A rise of a few shillings per quarter in the English market is sure to bring large importations from other countries. The consumer, therefore, will suffer comparatively little from weather-waste; whereas the home producer must lose a great deal. It is his interest, consequently, as it is his duty, to save as much of his crop, and in as good a condition, as possible. We wish he could be made to understand this, and to act accordingly.

SCANDALS IN THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

Some among the young generation of British Peers—the spoilt children of privilege—seem bent upon bringing their order into disrepute. Scandals in connection with turf transactions, in which the names of Peers have figured more prominently than honourably, have been much too common of late. In the records of the Court of Bankruptcy, also, titled

men have recently occupied an undesirable eminence. And it seems that noble Lords cannot even so demean themselves as to keep clear of the police courts. Only a week or two ago, several "noblemen and gentlemen" were "had up" for wantonly carrying off—stealing, in fact—and damaging a bust which "did not to them belong;" and now the Earl of Aylesford has taken to the intensely low and vulgar pastime of throwing bags of flour at quiet pedestrians on the public highways; aged persons, who could not possibly retaliate, being esteemed preferential "marks;" said preference, of course, clearly indicating noble predilections. The Earl of Aylesford is young—only some twenty-two years of age—and if he were no more than a foolish boy, or even a foolish boy-lord, his escapade might be excused on that score. But, then, he is a great deal more. He is one of the legislators of the land; his vote in the House of Peers is as good as that of Lord Hatherley, Lord Derby, Lord Russell, or any other of the "conscript fathers;" and might suffice to baulk the country of its dearest wish and to frustrate the efforts of the people's House of Parliament. He is, moreover, a deputy-lieutenant for his county—an administrator of the law as well as a lawmaker; and the example he might set ought to have great weight in inculcating respect for the law and the public peace, with the preservation of which, in his character of deputy-lieutenant, he is especially concerned. But as the example he really does set has the opposite tendency, it is clear that Lord Aylesford is fit neither to be a legislator, a magistrate, nor a captain of yeomanry. Furthermore, it cannot be deemed "pestilent Radicalism" to predicate that "common fellows" are not likely to respect the privileged order of Peers when Peers do not respect either their neighbours' safety, the character of their order, or themselves. The House of Lords, as a body, occasionally does things which sorely try public patience; but personal blackguardism in its members will more effectually undermine its influence than even the grossest political blundering. Let them look to it. In these days, when lawmaking by privilege is so freely questioned, privileged law-breakers will certainly not be tolerated. Bankrupt Peers are no longer to sit and vote in Parliament while their bankruptcy endures. That is so far well; but the principle involved ought to be carried further, and Peers who have been convicted, before any regularly-constituted legal tribunal, of a breach of the law should be debarred from sitting in Parliament or filling any public office, honorary or otherwise, for a considerable period, or for ever if their crime be of a grave character. Thus only can the respect due to legislative and administrative positions be vindicated and respect for law inculcated.

REVIEW OF HOUSEHOLD TROOPS IN BUSHEY PARK.

THE ARRANGEMENTS AND THE REVIEW GROUND.

HAPPILY for the English taxpayer, we cannot emulate our Continental neighbours in the display of vast masses of troops; but the English taxpayer can, at all events, enjoy very perfect military spectacles without feeling that he has been witnessing the preliminaries to the reconstruction of his country. To our Continental friends a review of 6000 or 7000 men would not appear worth paying for by railway, cab, or omnibus. To us, happily, it is a display of force attractive enough to gather tens of thousands of people, and to cause something in the character of a fête when graced by the presence of the Sovereign. In this country any military display is, as it were, the distant reflection from the arms of a great host; for the army which England owns is spread broadcast over the world; her files are closed by serried fleets, and, to use the image of a great American statesman, the tap of her drum follows the course of the sun around the world. There is no nation more sensitive to the influence of military spectacles. Many of us have admired the martial impetus of the French Imperial Guard, the impassive grandeur of the imperial masses who defile before the Czar at his great reviews, and the splendid solidity of the picked battalions of the Emperor of Germany, which have lately justified the predilection of the House of Hohenzollern for corps d'élite. Although the Guards have been subjected to certain deteriorating influences, they have now recovered the high standard to which they had attained at the outbreak of the Crimean War, when, to use the words of the French General who inspected them at Malta, they "moved like gigantic walls." It would be scarcely correct to say that in physical appearance they are unrivalled, for the crack regiments of the Russian Guard are superior to them in stature, and there are certain battalions of the Prussian Guard which are not in that respect inferior to them; but in the general qualities of solidity, strictness of drill, and precision of movement they can scarcely be surpassed. If we except two batteries of Horse Artillery and the 10th Hussars, the review ordered by her Majesty on the 30th ult. represented only the Household Cavalry and six battalions of Guards. The selection of the ground was perhaps unfortunate, inasmuch as even for the small force which was present there was the necessity of forming two lines; and when the evolutions of the force were performed screens of trees effectually concealed the mass of both arms from the spectators. The cavalry and the infantry had previously moved from their quarters in London and Windsor, a little encampment was formed to prepare for the day, and those who may be disposed to think that there was great cry and little wool may be told that it would be quite as easy to provide for the movements of 50,000 men as of 5000, provided there was an open country and plenty of space for the force. But, pent in by walls and palings in narrow spaces, filtered through streets and suburban roads, small columns of troops are difficult to deal with. There is not a regiment which moved out on Friday week which was without its own small grievance. Soldiers are veritable Shylocks, and think that suffering is the badge of all their tribe till they come to the real test of war. It is comforting, therefore, to be able to report most favourably of the Control Department, while the troops were camping out, in all that concerned victualling. But without paying too much attention to the fact that the tents of the Household Cavalry did not seem to be well pitched, and that the utensils and tools furnished to the troops were somewhat pregnant with Crimean traditions, it may be, nevertheless, brought to the attention of the War Office, as a matter of some real importance, that cavalry, when picketed out, should be furnished with the means of securing their horses, and that if our Household Brigade had to face an enemy at the Battle of Dorking, it would be unpleasant to find half their horses had run away in consequence of the breaking of rotten heelropes. So, however, it is that, instead of passing a peaceful night before the Battle of Bushey Park, our troopers were, it is said, running all over the country to catch their horses, which had broken loose whenever they raised their legs.

Perhaps there is no outlying resort better known to London than Bushey, dear to the swarming vans of Hampton Court and to the masses brought down each summer's day to one of the most beautiful parks in the world. The sun, for once in all last month, showed that it could be bright and joyous, and under its warming rays cropped up great multitudes of people. The railways brought down their tens of thousands, the country towns and rural districts made holiday, and all the roads converging on Bushey Park were thronged densely by horsemen and carriages. A computation of the numbers on the ground would be difficult, but it certainly gave a grand idea of the resources of London in furnishing sight-seers to look round the park, and behold the myriads who had come out to enjoy the spectacle of their Sovereign among them as of yore, and of the military fête she had ordered for them.

THE TROOPS AND THE MANŒUVRES.

The troops which appeared on the ground represented a force of some 4500 infantry, 1200 horse, and twelve guns. They were drawn up in two lines facing the Paddock—in infantry in line, artillery and cavalry in rear. Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar commanded as of right; the Royal Artillery were under Colonel Tupper, Colonel Dudley De Ros commanded the Household Cavalry Brigade, and the Guards might be considered as forming three small brigades of two battalions, each under its Lieutenant-Colonel. The lines had been formed but a few minutes when the staff appeared in front. At 4.45 the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of Colonel of the 10th Hussars; Prince Arthur, in Rifle uniform; Prince Christian, in the uniform of a Major-General; the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and staff, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, &c., rode along the front towards the right of the line to receive her Majesty, whose arrival was heralded by a salute from the Horse Artillery in the rear of the line. The Queen drove up in the space between the spectators and the line of troops, amid loud cheers, in Royal state, preceded by an escort of the 9th Lancers, staff officers, and the head-quarters staff, with a cortège of four or five carriages, with the members of the Royal family and household. It was just as the Queen reached the saluting-point that he whom we can most easily designate as the Prince Imperial of France was discerned riding quietly in the rear of the line of carriages, with a couple of gentlemen. With some difficulty he was persuaded to avail himself of the opportunity of riding into the inclosure where the Royal carriages were stationed; and somehow or another the crowd found out who he was, and the heartiest cheers of the day were given again and again for the son of the hapless Emperor who once made France our ally. With admirable grace the Prince Imperial advanced towards the Royal carriage and saluted the Queen and the Princess just as the full tide of the march past was setting by. The Queen of course, and all her suite, went, as usual, to the right of the infantry, along its front, to the left of the second line, and then returned to the saluting-point. The march past was, if somewhat difficult, owing to the nature of the ground, very satisfactory.

The cavalry and infantry marched past twice, and then proceeded to enact an imaginary combat, in which it was supposed that an enemy, represented by a mass of spectators in a line with the Queen, had obtained a temporary success, which had forced the division to retire by bridges over the small stream, and to concentrate in the rear of what is called the Warren Plantation. The cavalry covered the retreat of the infantry, formed in line facing the Queen, the 10th Hussars masking a battery in the rear. When the enemy had developed their attack, the household cavalry retired by wings across the water by the bridges and fords, and when they had cleared the front of the 10th Hussars in this movement, the artillery, unmasked by the latter regiment, fired a few rounds to restrain the enemy, limbered up, crossed the fords covered by the 10th, unlimbered again, fired a few rounds more, and then fell back in rear of the infantry, which by this time had formed in line of battle, the Grenadiers deploying their two battalions, of which the first was extended as skirmishers. The Coldstreams extended the first of their battalions, with their right touching the Grenadier skirmishers, the second battalion in support, the Scots Fusiliers being a third line in mass of regiment. The line of skirmishers at once opened fire, the Scots Fusiliers and second battalion of Coldstreams re-crossed the bridge, the third battalion of Grenadiers re-formed line, and then, in one grand extended front, a heavy fire was opened in volleys by companies on the line of spectators, the skirmishers being recalled, and a serious front attack being directed upon the enemy, supported by the artillery on the flanks. The wind was so far favourable as to unmask the whole of the line by blowing off the smoke, and the effect of the splendid line bursting into incessant volleys of musketry for a continuous ten minutes was admirable. Then came the "cease firing;" and the enemy, being supposed to have fallen back on the right flank, where the firing was heaviest, was attacked by the cavalry in three grand charges of regiment after regiment, the interest in which was sharpened by the apparition of a timid and helpless squadron of roedeer, which, after many evolutions—in which, to their honour be it said, the cuirassiers did their best to avoid them—furnished one victim to the list of killed, and agitated the Royal party and all the spectators who witnessed its fate. After this charge, there was little left to do; but horse and foot pursued their victory according to the rules, and at half-past seven o'clock a grand advance in review order terminated the proceedings of the day, when the Queen left, after one of the most brilliant and successful days which even her Majesty has had to note in the displays of her household troops, fortunate in all its circumstances, save, perhaps, in the ground and the accidents caused in consequence.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—At the seventy-fifth quarterly meeting of the shareholders, held at the offices, Norfolk-street, Strand, on the 4th inst.—Viscount Ranelagh in the chair—the report of the executive committee was presented and adopted. It states that the receipts for the three quarters ending at Midsummer were £96,170 10s. 6d., and the grand totals to the same date £1,679,530 5s. 7d.; the withdrawals, £431,527 18s. 6d. The reserve fund stands at £10,500. The last share number issued on June 24 was 35,033, which, at £50 per share, represents a subscribed capital of £1,806,650. Amongst the directors and members present were Viscount Ranelagh (chairman), Colonel Brownlow Knox, the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Talbot, the Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P.; Colonel Jervis, M.P.; Mr. J. Goodson, Mr. T. K. Holmes, Mr. C. Newcomen, Mr. N. W. J. Stode, Mr. N. Wistansley, Mr. C. L. Gruneisen (secretary), Mr. John Ashdown, Mr. W. Lowther, M.P.; Mr. J. Hugh Thompson, &c.

EFFECTS OF CONQUEST ON THE CONQUEROR.—The following is a description in the *Völkzeitung* of the effect of the late war on German industry:—"The war has not only interrupted work but has destroyed thousands of places of work. The 4,000,000 thalers which are to be spent for the assistance of those who have suffered loss are as a drop on a hot stone, which, hissing, drops on to it and in an instant disappears in smoke. Thousands of men of the landwehr and reserve return to their homes crowned with victory and covered with wreaths, but they find their dwellings destitute, their wives in want, their children neglected, their workshops destroyed, their customers dispersed, their credit shaken, and the want of their manufacture lessened. Their rent is still due which has accumulated for a year. New tools have to be bought to replace those which their wives, in time of distress, either pawned or sold. Materials have to be laid in stock to enable them, in case of an order being given, to begin work. Repairs and clothes are necessary. The bakers, butchers, and retailers have to be paid. If work is not begun at once the cry of distress will soon be distinctly heard as the echo of re-ricing. . . . All our small trades are founded on the credit allowed them by the great dealers. They never pay ready money, but by a bill of exchange, which delays the payment until their goods are sold. The diminished supplies of the war year have increased the small bills to enormous sums. As long as the owners of the business were to be paid the bills were prolonged. When they return home the bills have to be taken up if they wish to begin work again, and home the bills become greater as they are obliged to begin again with renewed vigour." The same journal very properly points out that the French indemnity will not compensate the private losses of Germany. The payment of it will impoverish the customers of Germany, and German industry will gain nothing directly, because the money will be largely used in replacing munitions of war and otherwise assisting warlike operations. The German triumph is thus far from unalloyed; and as France has suffered far more, it would be difficult indeed to measure the net suffering of the two belligerents."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals are naturally engaged in discussing the issue of the elections. The *Débats* thinks that the result of the provincial votes is owing to an extraordinary combination of circumstances, and that it is the Friends of Order rather than the Republicans who have ground for triumph. The Republican journals are exultant, and claim the result of the elections as a Republican victory, and a Bonapartist and Legitimist defeat. The Reds have returned six candidates in Paris.

Arrests of Communists still continue; thirty-five were arrested on Tuesday in a cellar near the Halles. The courts-martial for the trial of the insurgents will open on the 10th or 12th inst.

The necessity of voting the amended Budget for 1871 renders the prorogation of the Assembly impossible until August. The Budget for 1872 will be prepared during the recess, and brought in when the Chamber meets again.

The Marquis de Gabriac has left Versailles for Berlin, where he will occupy the post of *Chargé d'Affaires* of France. The first object of his mission is to induce the Imperial German Government to agree to a series of local regulations for the troops occupying French territory.

Other elections are shortly to take place in France—viz., those for the local Assemblies, or *Conseils Généraux*. These elections will also have a political character, and the whole of the Departments will take part in them. They were originally fixed for the 16th or the 23rd inst., but, according to the *Patrie*, they will not be held before Aug. 6.

A grand review of the army was held at Longchamps on the 29th ult., which passed off very satisfactorily. According to the *Journal Officiel*, 160 battalions of infantry, 60 squadrons of cavalry, 20 companies of engineers, and 360 pieces of artillery assembled on the ground. On Saturday last the troops commenced leaving Paris to take up their quarters beyond the Loire, in conformity with the stipulations of the Frankfurt Treaty of Peace. The parks of artillery in the forts and at Gonesse will be withdrawn in a few days. General Vinoy's army has been dissolved. The army of Versailles has just been reorganised into six corps, commanded by Generals Montaudin, Bataille, Barrail, Douay, Clinchant, and Bourbaki. General Ladmirault has been appointed Governor of Paris. General Faidherbe has addressed a letter to the *Liberté*, in which he argues that the reorganisation of the French army should be founded upon three principles—namely, that military service should be compulsory, that its duration should be reduced to two years, and that the recruits should return home more educated and better conducted young men than when they left.

An attempt has been made to exclude Victor Hugo, Félix Pyat, and Henri Rochefort from the Society of French Dramatic Authors, on account of their political opinions and their participation in the recent events in Paris. The attempt failed, 37 members voting for the motion and 55 against it.

General Manteuffel, having assumed the command of the Prussian army in France, has strictly forbidden German officers entering Paris in civilian dress.

A mail-train ran off the line, on Monday, at Pontmort, near Clermont. Six persons were killed and twenty injured. The cause of the accident is unknown.

The first sacks of new wheat and flour derived from the crop of 1871 have arrived at the Paris market.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council has decided upon postponing the discussion of the revision of the Federal Constitution until the meeting of the Federal Assembly, which is to be convoked for a special Session on Nov. 6.

ITALY.

In accordance with the arrangements previously made, the formal transfer of the Italian capital from Florence to Rome took place last Saturday, by the Ministers taking possession of their offices in the latter city. Most of the representatives of the European Powers have also moved to Rome. The *Official Italian Gazette* was published there for the first time last Saturday evening. Many of the newspapers hitherto published in Florence will now be transferred to Rome.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived in Rome on Sunday, and was received at the railway station by the Syndic, Prince Pallavicini, Prince Humbert, the members of the Ministry, and the civil and military authorities. His Majesty entered his carriage, accompanied by President Lanza, Prince Humbert, Prince Pallavicini, and the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, in full dress, followed in separate carriages. The National Guards and deputations from the academies, the clubs, and the Working Men's Society were drawn up along the route as far as the Quirinal, both sides of the road being lined by a numerous and extremely enthusiastic crowd. A perfect shower of flowers fell upon the Royal carriage from all the windows. The King appeared several times on the balcony of the Royal Palace. In the course of the day his Majesty went to open the Provincial Rifle Meeting at Acquafredda, three miles from Rome. All the environs of Acquafredda were full of spectators, who warmly cheered his Majesty as he passed. The city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and several grand banquets have been given. On Monday the King reviewed the National Guard of the city and the troops of the garrison. The Ministers and the members of the Diplomatic Body were present, and were received by the King. His Majesty was enthusiastically cheered. In the course of the day the Ministers held a Council of State at the Quirinal. His Majesty subsequently returned to Florence.

SPAIN.

Much satisfaction is said to be felt in Spain at the refusal of the King, on constitutional grounds, to accept the resignation of the Ministers. His Majesty even declared that he would command them to remain in power, as they possessed a majority in the Cortes. This determined attitude at last had its effect, and the Ministers have determined to retain their portfolios.

The Spanish-Portuguese Association (which is designed to promote a good understanding between the two countries) has organised itself into seven sections—of industry, art, communications, &c., the department of politics being intentionally omitted. Senor Olazaga is named president, and Senores Topete, Castelar, and other deputies are among the vice-presidents.

BELGIUM.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate Baron Anethan, replying to a question of which notice had been given, said:—"As regards the removal of the Italian Government to Rome, the Belgian Government was not called upon to express approval or disapproval of the Italian occupation of that city. All we had to do was to follow the usual diplomatic customs. The Minister for Foreign Affairs gave instructions to the Belgian Representatives at Florence to follow the King of Italy wherever he might go to establish his capital. Belgium will have two Legations in Italy, one accredited to the King and the other to the Pope." The Senate then adopted the following order of the day:—"The Senate, satisfied with the explanations of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, passes to the order of the day."

GERMANY.

The *Official Gazette* publishes the law which provides that laws and ordinances for Alsace and Lorraine shall come into force on being promulgated in the *Law Gazette for Alsace and Lorraine*, which will be issued from the office of the Chancellor of the Empire.

One hundred million thalers have been paid by the French Government as an instalment of the war indemnity. The money was chiefly remitted in bills with long terms to run.

AUSTRIA.

The Budget was brought up, on Tuesday, for consideration in the Upper House. The House was very fully attended, the seats

even of the Archdukes and Princes of the Church, who have absented themselves for several years, being occupied. The President of the Ministry, during the general debate on the Estimates, stated that, in consequence of the great historical events which have recently occurred, the chance of a peaceful settlement of pending questions was now greater than ever before. The Estimates for 1871 were adopted *en bloc*, and the financial law was passed without debate.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Vallandigham's funeral (on the 20th ult.) was of a most imposing character. The procession was about two miles long, and composed of persons of all political parties. Business in many parts of the city was suspended during the passage of the cortege. The public buildings and many private houses were draped in mourning. Many distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the Union were present, and participated in the ceremonies. Chief Justice Chase was prevented from being present by ill-health.

Unofficial accounts state that the crop of wheat is large, but that of oats light. Corn promises well. The Orleans Cotton Exchange estimates the reduction in the cotton crop at 25 per cent.

INDIA.

Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, and his rebellious son, Yakoob Khan, have made up their differences. The reconciliation is due to the intercession of the Governor-General, Lord Mayo.

A camp of exercise near Delhi, officially authorised, will consist of three brigades of cavalry and six of infantry, composed of three regiments of European cavalry, six of native cavalry, six of British and twelve of native infantry, with three batteries of horse artillery, five field batteries, a mountain battery, and six companies of sappers and miners.

The King of Burmah has proclaimed internal free trade. A Looshai expedition is under Government consideration.

M. GAMBETTA ON THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

M. GAMBETTA, who has been elected to the National Assembly in more than one department, lately delivered a speech at Bordeaux which has attracted a large measure of attention. It is of considerable length, occupying more than four columns in the *Débats*. Almost at the outset M. Gambetta declared that the present French Government, as the Republic *de jure* and *de facto*, ought to be supported, while at the same time the right of the Opposition to criticise the acts of the Government must be maintained. Ignorance, M. Gambetta declared, was the great enemy to be attacked, and therefore education must be universally carried out. He specially referred to the political ignorance of the peasant, who believes that he owes his land and his position as a citizen to the first Napoleon instead of to the Revolution. That tradition would have to be destroyed. "Let us, on the contrary, prove to the peasant (continued the speaker) that it is to Democracy, to the Revolution, and to our predecessors that he is indebted, not only for the land, but also for the law. That by the Revolution alone he has become a freeholder and a citizen. His mind does not yet rise above material property, which must become the means of his moral progress. Revolution and justice do not separate those two conquests. The property he possesses must exercise a moralising influence, that by the aid of the independence acquired by labour and possession he may arrive at another kind of independence—that of the mind. Society owes it to him; and when he shall know whence comes his increase of welfare and dignity he may be visited by men who wish to create heavy taxes, restore primogeniture, and re-establish privileges of nobility, but he will not allow himself to be tempted or beguiled. Let us, then, appear before him as bearing no rancour for the blows he has dealt us, but as loving him in his prosperity as in his adversity, and as careful of his welfare. Thus, for my part, I have no fears of what is called the antagonism between the town and the country; and, far from believing in its supposed perpetuation, I never think but of its removal. I say that there exists neither antagonism nor hostility. There are only men who take advantage of the ignorance on the one side and the passion on the other. The antagonism is the creation of dynastic parties, an invention and a speculation of our enemies; and it will disappear before an arithmetical operation fairly made. All that is required is, to show that in the electoral districts a place is claimed for the urban individuals, with a just share of influence and representation." M. Gambetta, in conclusion, insisted upon the immediate objects which the country had now to pursue. "What has now to be done (he said) is to recompose the blood, bones, and marrow of France. To that work we must devote everything—time and money. The people, be sure, will not begrudge the millions required for the education of those who suffer in ignorance; they will, however, refuse them for those whose designs tend only to monarchical restorations, to luxury, and the overburdening of the country. That, by-the-way, gentlemen, is one of the reasons why a Monarchy cannot be restored in France; we cannot afford it. We shall have thus solved the most vital of all problems, which I may sum up as follows:—We shall have equalised all classes, dissipated the pretended antagonism between town and country, suppressed parasites, and, by the diffusion of science amongst all, restored to the country its moral and political vigour. You will have thus effected a double insurance; the one against crime, by the elevation of the standard of morality; the other against the risks of revolution, by giving satisfaction and security to acquired rights on the one hand, and to legitimate aspirations on the other. Such is the programme, at once radical and conservative, that the Republic alone can carry out. Then, throughout the world, the friends of France may be reassured; she will issue regenerated from those great trials, and even under the strokes of misfortune she will appear greater, more prosperous, and prouder than ever."

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.—The German Correspondent says that committees have been formed at Pesh and Vienna, at the instigation, it is said, of Dr. Dollinger, for the purpose of directing in Austria and Hungary the religious movement with which the name of that scholar is connected. We also hear that a central committee of action has been formed at Munich, under the special auspices of Lord Acton, who is busily engaged in spreading the opinions of Dr. Dollinger at Turin, Florence, and London. Diocesan meetings are to be held in Silesia and Upper Austria, and in the autumn there is to be a great general assembly at Heidelberg. The Austrian papers seem to think that a change is very necessary. Thus, the *Linzer Zeitung* states that a preacher in that town lately said:—"The Holy Father in Rome, the most Holy Father, stands, though not visibly, yet invisibly in our midst," from which it would seem, argues the paper, that the Pope is not only infallible but omnipresent, and there can be little doubt that he will shortly be made both omniscient and omnipotent by the Jesuits of Father Beckx. Rome, too, seems inclined to show no consideration and to make no pause, and so the reformers consider it necessary to advance. An independent Catholic Church is to be formed.

THE IMPORTATION OF SPURIOUS TEA.—On Tuesday a deputation, representing the wholesale and retail tea trade, waited, by appointment, upon the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, to present a memorial asking that some action shall be taken to prevent the trade in spurious tea. Mr. H. Peek, M.P., introduced the deputation, which consisted of Mr. W. Lawrence, M.P.; Mr. Charles Magniac, M.P.; Mr. Debat, Mr. Holborn, Mr. Teetgen, Mr. J. D. Betts, Mr. King, Mr. Abbs, Mr. Tullock, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Straggell, Mr. Ward, Mr. Slater, Mr. Piper, &c. Mr. J. C. Betts submitted a memorial from the Tea Dealers and Grocers' Association, representing the retail dealers of the metropolis, setting forth that they desired to draw serious attention to the continued importation of spurious tea, and earnestly requested the intervention of Government to prevent the same from coming into consumption by directing the Customs officers to refuse to receive the duty on any so-called tea, which, from well-authenticated information and subsequent examination, shall be ascertained to be unfit for human food. The memorialists were informed that a large quantity of this spurious tea had been recently imported, and they felt strongly that immediate action should be taken by the Government, not only on account of the public health, but also for the protection of the revenue, as the consumption of tea will be considerably interfered with if the public mind became imbued with the notion that any rubbish may be imported and sold under the name of tea. They would also submit that it was an injustice to receive the duty on any article which was liable to seizure when offered for sale in the same condition as passed by the Customs. Mr. Betts said Dr. Letchley, as the officer of the City Commissioners of Sewers, had made an analysis of various specimens of adulterated teas. In one case he found 25 per cent of steel filings. Tea was adulterated with willow and other leaves. With respect to one tea, called Maloo mixture, it was principally composed of spent or used tea-leaves. It was mixed purposely with earthy and other matter for colouring purposes, and was exposed to the sun to dry, and gathered a great deal of dirt and filth. Mr. Chichester Fortescue said at present he did not see how he could take action in the matter. He had inquired into the law on the subject, and he was of opinion that the Commissioners of Customs had no power to prevent the circulation of tea after the duty had been paid. He was in possession of a great deal of information on the subject, and was in communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to it, and the matter should receive his most earnest consideration.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting, held on Wednesday afternoon, of the authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, who are now in London, and of the promoters of Professor Fawcett's Bill for the abolition of Tests, and the altering of the constitution of the governing bodies of Trinity College and the University of Dublin, the terms of that measure were agreed upon. Tests on taking degrees were abolished in 1793; the present bill removes all tests on holding office, receiving honours, or enjoying emoluments. It provides that the future government of the College and University shall be conferred on two bodies, the Council of the University, and the Hebdomadal Board of the University and College. The first of these bodies will consist of the Provost, seven Senior Fellows of Trinity College, four Junior Fellows elected by the Junior Fellows; four Professors elected by the Professorial body; and four graduates elected by the Senate. This body will have charge of everything relating to the examinations, the degrees, and the course of study in the University and College. The second body, the Hebdomadal Board of the University and College, consists of the Provost, seven Senior Fellows, and five Junior Fellows. This body is charged with the administration of the revenues and the domestic discipline of the College.

DR. DOLLINGER AND THE POPE.—The *Eastern Budget* says that the demonstrations of sympathy and approval elicited in all parts of the Catholic world by Dr. Dollinger's protest against the doctrine of infallibility have so alarmed the Holy See that it has made overtures to him with a view to counteracting the opposition which is everywhere manifesting itself against the Papal pretensions. An Austrian Bishop, Monsignor Tessler, secretary to the Council, was first entrusted with this difficult task. He represented to Dr. Dollinger that the Council is not yet closed, and that it would therefore be possible to agree in promulgating a new definition of Papal infallibility, the Bishop therefore proposed that Dr. Dollinger should (so long, at least, as the matter remains undecided) refrain from his opposition, and thus preserve the Church from a fatal schism. Dr. Dollinger positively refused to accept this proposal. A week after he received a visit from another Papal emissary, Canon Limmers, of Breslau. The Canon, who had just returned from the jubilee festival, said that the Pope still spoke of Dr. Dollinger with the greatest sympathy, that he prayed for his return to the path of truth, and by no means despaired of his renouncing his errors. To this Dr. Dollinger replied that he was grateful for the Pope's goodwill, which, however, could extend to his body only, as his soul had been excommunicated. Dr. Limmers then urged Dr. Dollinger to put himself in communication with the Pope through the Nuncio; but this suggestion met with no success.

HELIGOLAND.

As some people may be induced to visit Heligoland in consequence of the talk certain German journals have lately indulged in as to demanding the "restoration" of this small British possession to Germany (to which, by-the-way, it never belonged), it may be worth while to supply some information as to how one can get there. Suppose that an Englishman desires to visit this island, his first difficulty will be to find a convenient route to it. He will vainly search the steam-shiping list for a vessel sailing thither. No owner of steam-ship or sailing-vessel thinks it worth his while to carry passengers thither. If the traveller be one of those red-hot patriots who cannot submit to crossing the sea in a foreign craft, he will have to renounce all hopes of seeing Heligoland. If numbered among the select and wealthy company whom fortune has made the happy possessor of yachts, he may soon gratify a longing to visit this spot. For the ordinary mortal who has to depend for transit upon arrangements made by others, the first step on the way to Heligoland is a journey to Hamburg or Bremen. During three months out of the twelve, steamers run between Bremerhafen, Hamburg, and Heligoland. The period during which these steamers run is the bathing season. When visitors do not think fit to frequent the island it is presumed that communication between it and the mainland is superfluous. The steamers cease to run during the autumn, winter, and spring. At long and irregular intervals letters are then conveyed backwards and forwards in a small fishing-boat. In reality, then, Heligoland may be said to be isolated from the outer world for the greater portion of the year. It is in one respect the San Juan Fernandez of the North Sea.

The voyage from Hamburg occupies eight hours, from Bremerhafen four hours, when the weather is favourable. Sometimes the sea runs so high and the wind blows so hard that the Hamburg steamer, although a powerful boat, has to put in at Cuxhaven and wait till the weather moderates. As a rule, however, the passage during the summer months is made with perfect regularity.

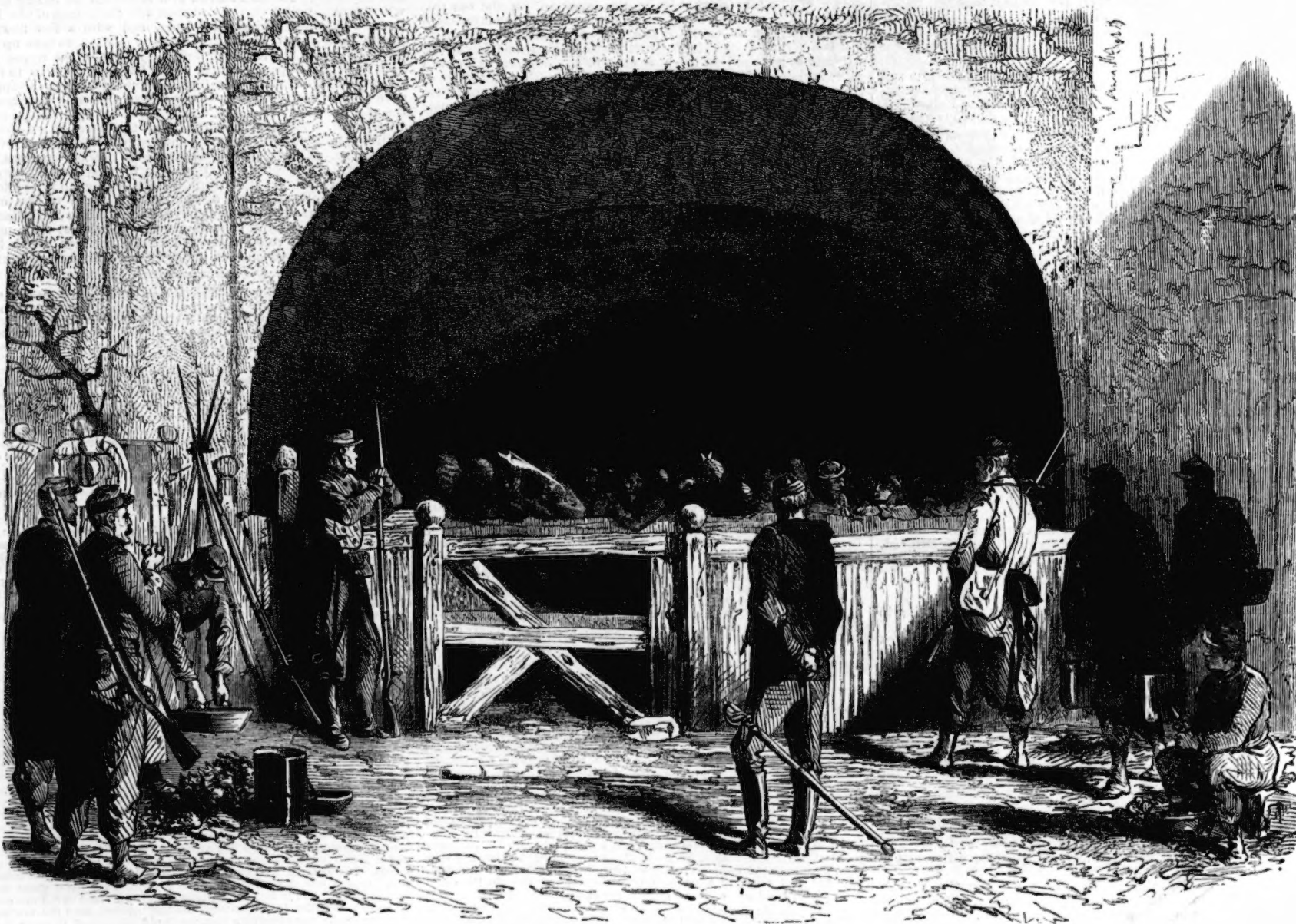
A sail down the Elbe is hardly equal to a sail on the Rhine or the Hudson. Yet it is much more enjoyable than a sail on the Thames below London Bridge. The left bank is flat and uninteresting, but the right is a rising ground, richly wooded in parts, and covered in others with villas. At the mouth of the Elbe lies Cuxhaven, where a stoppage is made and some passengers are taken on board. A sail of two hours from this point generally brings the steamer to its moorings at Heligoland. Some time before the island itself is reached a good view of it is obtained. The mass of red rock of which it is composed, and the green vegetation with which its upper surface is covered, render its appearance remarkably picturesque and beautiful. The white houses on the beach and on the rising ground stand forth conspicuously. On closer approach, the line of white sand which belts one side of the island, and the mass of white sand, interspersed with stunted herbage, which forms Sandy Island, bring to mind the lines which have been written to characterise this spot:—

Green is the land,
Red the cliff,
And white the sand—
These are the arms of Heligoland.

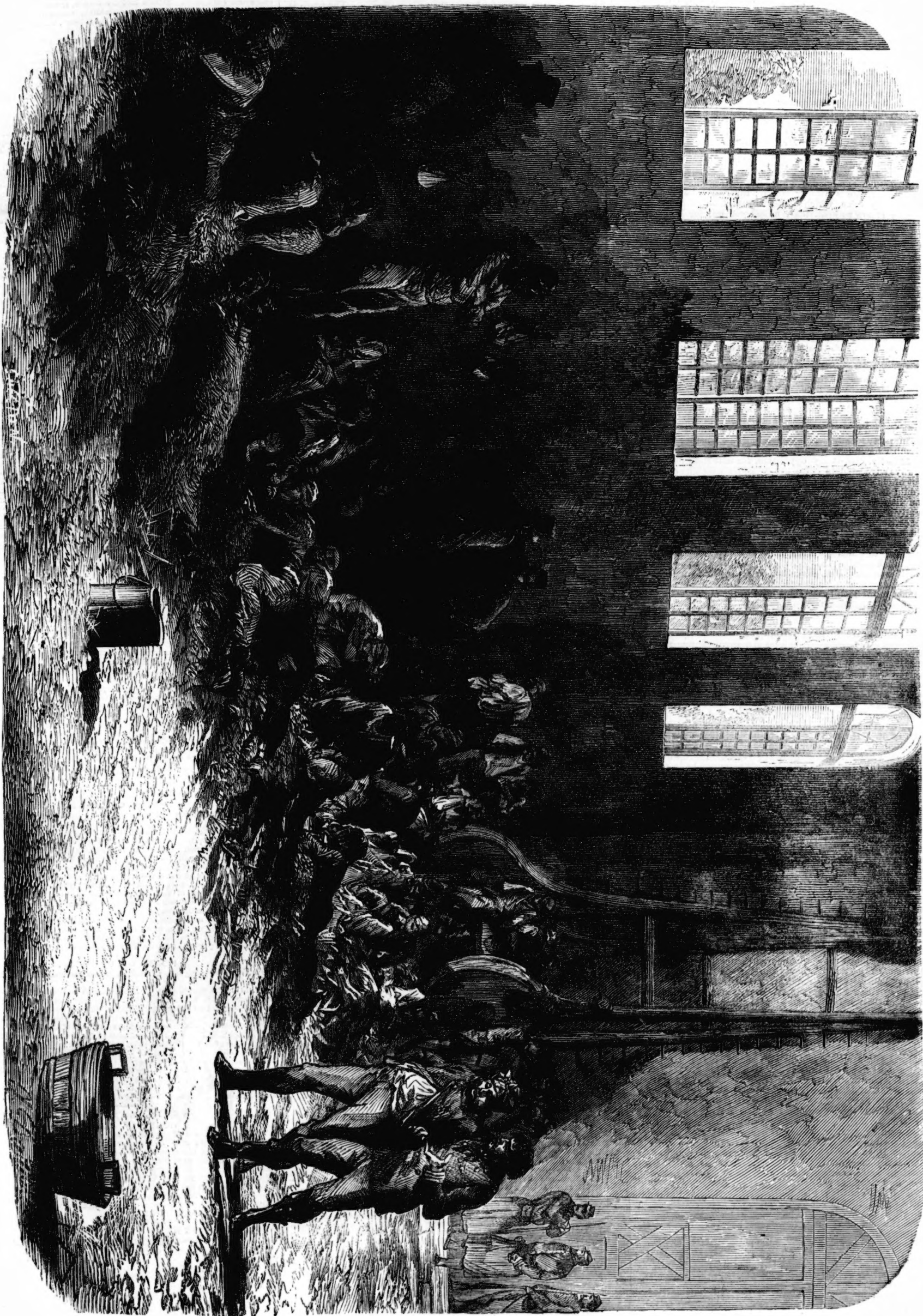
The passengers are landed from the steamer in small boats. The islanders who man these boats do not make a favourable impression at first sight. They seem unequal to much hard work, for as many as three young fellows tug at a single oar. Perhaps the largeness of the crews is due to some arrangement for distributing the price paid by each passenger over the largest possible number of families. The new arrivals step on shore amid a crowd of natives. All the available population appear to make it a point of honour to be present at such disembarkation. Most of them have lodgings to let or to recommend, or are willing to carry the visitor's luggage to the place he has selected. Half the houses are situated on the small flat space at the foot of the rocks which form the lower town; the remainder on the upper part of the island. One hundred and ninety steps have to be mounted in order to reach the latter. The ascent is well worth the trouble, for the prospect from the top is far-reaching and imposing. Across a narrow arm of the sea lies Sandy Island, where bathing goes on. At our feet are the houses of the lower town, with their variegated colours, and with a few flowering plants encircling them. The visitors who elect to take up their abode in one of the hotels or lodging-houses of the upper town have an ordeal to pass through, which has its drawbacks to sensitive minds. The natives manifest the same interests in the appearance of passengers who have barely recovered from sea-sickness as the old South Sea Islanders do in that of newly-landed missionaries. Men, women, and children detect the traces of sea-sickness with the precision of experts and the gusto of visitors to Dover or Folkestone. They give audible expression to their opinions, and say things the reverse of flattering to the subjects of their comments. The pastime is a harmless one, doing no injury to the one side, while affording a temporary pleasure to the other. English visitors need not be deterred from visiting Heligoland by this revelation, for the chances are greatly against their understanding what is said, the speech of the common people being Frisian, a tongue which is an unknown one even to the Germans.



LATE EVENTS IN FRANCE: A PARISIAN INTERIOR DURING THE FIGHTING: COMMUNISTS PREPARING TO RESIST.—(SEE PAGE 12.)



THE PRISONERS AT VERSAILLES: "THE DANGEROUS" IN THE LIONS' DEN.—(SEE PAGE 12.)



THE PRISONERS AT VERSAILLES: THE SUSPECTED.—(SEE PAGE 12.)

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 409.

BENTINCK REBELLIOUS.

ON Friday morning week, when most of our readers were fast asleep, the Ballot Bill was got into Committee; but not without a struggle, as we shall see. The first two nights' debate was very dull; the third, though begun by that dullest of souls, Mr. George Pierrepont Bentinck, was, on the whole, much more lively. Mr. Bentinck is an old friend of ours. A few years ago we often had to speak of him and his doings. But in 1865 Mr. Bentinck, being then much troubled with the gout, retired from Parliament—as we then thought, for ever. In 1868 he was, though, sufficiently recovered to come back again; but there was then no opening for him. When he retired in 1865 the Hon. Thomas De Grey was elected, and of course could not be asked to retire in favour of Mr. Bentinck in 1868—the heir of a peerage could not be expected to act as a mere warming-pan. But at the beginning of this year Lord Walsingham, Mr. De Grey's father, died; Mr. De Grey went to the Upper House; and thus a door into Parliament was opened for Mr. Bentinck. He did not, though, come in unopposed. Young Mr. Gordon, son of the old member, Mr. Brampton Gordon, a Liberal, entered the field. But though he fought gallantly, he could not succeed, and once more Mr. Bentinck entered the House. In personal appearance Mr. Bentinck is somewhat altered. Time and podagra have left their marks upon him. His herculean frame is slightly bowed; his gait is hobbling, and his big, manly voice, which aforesaid could be heard all over the House, is now so weak that, unless you be near him, you must tighten the tympanum of your ear almost to cracking to catch what he says. Mr. Bentinck's old place in the House was on the second seat from the floor below the gangway, but he now sits on the first bench below the gangway, amongst a knot of Conservative malcontents, whom he seems disposed to lead if they would but follow. Mr. Mill designated the Conservative party the stupid party. If this designation be correct, the knot of malcontents may be called the stupidest party, and Mr. Bentinck an appropriate leader. But here a word or two about the epithet stupid as thus applied. It does not mean that these gentlemen are generally senseless people, altogether wanting in understanding, for they are not; but that they are impenetrable to new ideas, obstinately obstructive to inevitable change, and, through fear of it, in a chronic state of bewilderment and perplexity. Mr. Bentinck's speech was quite characteristic of him—dull, rayless; but there is one little bit of it which is worthy of note. Mr. Bentinck dislikes—perhaps we might use a stronger word—Disraeli, and has long disliked him; and, unlike many other members of the Conservative party, has never concealed his dislike, and, on this occasion, he thus blurted it out:—"My opposition to this measure is not based upon party feeling. If it were a question whether the right hon. member for Bucks were to return to office, I would all the more steadfastly give my opposition, for that right hon. gentleman always advocated in office the measures which he opposed when out of office, and if he were to get on to the Treasury bench he would introduce the measure which he now opposes." Loud laughter from all sides greeted this sally. "What, then, is there really a split in the party?" Well, no; not exactly. Call it a crack, for no portion of the party has split off. A crack, marring the harmony of the party, which may develop, as cracks are apt to do, into something more serious. Indeed, there have been lately attempts to widen the crack into a rent. Meetings have been held, and much caballing has been going on; but not, we hear, with much success. But, nevertheless, there is the crack, long suspected, but now quite conspicuous. But how far it extends we cannot tell. There were signs later in the night, as we shall have to show, that it does not go very far.

BERNAL OSBORNE.

"From grave to gay;" from torpor to life. Mr. Osborne followed Mr. Bentinck. Whilst Mr. Bentinck was speaking the House got to be somnolent; all looked drowsy, and several were fast asleep. What wonder! The House was hot, the atmosphere was heavy, Mr. Bentinck's talk was somniferous. But when he ceased, and Mr. Osborne's voice was heard, life returned suddenly. The change was magical. Mr. Osborne began with a joke. "The speeches," he said, "had been exhaustive and exhausting;" and in the course of a long and clever useful speech he gave us many more good things. It was historical, a great part of it. He told us how, on one occasion, Charles I., being defeated by a vote of the House—what the question was is no matter here—sent for the list of voters. There were no names upon it; they had voted by ballot. Whereupon he issued an Order in Council which showed that his opinion of the ballot was very much like that of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Bentinck) who spoke last, "which is the only similarity I see between them." This impromptu firing, suddenly bringing before the mind's eye of the House the able, accomplished though imprudent King, in contrast with the stolid, dull, opaque Norfolk squire, was very clever, and was received with boisterous mirth. Mr. Osborne is noted for this sort of witty side-fling. Again, speaking of the large sums spent at elections, he quietly and parenthetically, as his way is, remarked that the purchase system is not confined to the Army, nor are over-regulation prices. But the most laughable part of Mr. Osborne's speech was that in which he gave us his own election experience. It was very droll, and especially one incident in it, which we will give. "I remember," said the honourable gentleman, "one extraordinary claim in my election bill at Waterford—namely, 'for two sets of teeth, £8 10s.' I asked my adviser whether this charge was legal. He said, 'Yes. The teeth were knocked out in your defence, and the charge came under the head of—legitimate expenses.'" The House, when Mr. Osborne, after a slight pause, to give effect, uttered these words, was a sight worth seeing. Almost every man was shaking with laughter. Even Disraeli smiled; he never does more than that. Nor could the solemn, impassive Speaker escape entirely the contagion. His long, solemn wig-framed visage relaxed for a moment its normal austerity.

A BATCH OF SPEAKERS.

During dinner-time we had two good speeches. Strange this, and almost unprecedented. The dinner-time has long been considered a sort of "peculiar," set apart especially for bores to disport themselves therein. But on that Thursday night two gentlemen spoke who certainly are not bores—to wit, Sir Michael Hicks Beach against the ballot, and Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke for it. Sir Michael made a long speech, perhaps too long; but it was a good sound speech, and if any of our readers want to know what can be said against the ballot let them get that speech. Sir Charles Dilke's speech was shorter, more compact, and, therefore, more effective. He took up the objections to the ballot seriatim, and answered them seriatim—concisely, laconically, like a workman bent upon doing his work well, rather than upon showing his skill. This is not Parliamentary oratory: to that Sir Charles makes no pretensions. When he rises in the House he means business, and does it. Over the rest of the debate we must pass rapidly. Mr. Graves, in a long and somewhat languid speech, gave us his American experience. He has been to see; ought not, then, his decision to be final? Not necessarily; for, as Carlyle says, quoting from Goethe, "The eye sees nothing but what it brings with it." Mr. Graves and Sir Stafford Northcote, who has also been to see, took with them strong prejudices against the American mode of election—went, in fact, to see that it is bad; and saw what they went to see. Travellers like these, who travel with coloured spectacles on their noses, are not of much authority. The only trustworthy traveller is the philosopher, the real searcher after truth; like De Tocqueville and Olmstead, for example. Mr. Forster's speech was earnest, fervid, and, though all rough and unpolished, forcible and effective. The flimsy fallacies of the opponents of the ballot were torn into shreds, and flew before him as the web

of the industrious hedge-spider flies before a breeze. Sir Stafford Northcote has been in the States all the Session doing diplomatic business there; and though his voice is not musical, it was pleasant to hear it again in the House of Commons, for a very respectable gentleman is Sir Stafford; but his speech was a failure. The speeches of Mr. Cross, Sir Michael Beach, and Mr. Graves, albeit they have never been Cabinet Ministers nor chosen to settle foreign treaties, were far better than Sir Stafford's. The truth is, speaking is Sir Stafford's weak point. He can administer a department, preside over a Committee, negotiate a treaty, ride across the country, command a troop of yeomanry; but he cannot make a good speech. He is one of those speakers of whom it is said you are always expecting something good to come from them, but it never comes. Of Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli we have so often had to speak that we can afford for once to pass them by with this single remark, they did not hold the House as they are wont to do. Whilst they were speaking both in the inner and the outer lobby there was a large number of loungers and gossips impatiently waiting for the division.

MR. SPEAKER DEFIED.

Before Mr. Disraeli began to speak we had a turbulent scene, and when he sat down, another. Both these scenes we will, as well as our limited powers will enable us, portray. It was generally understood at the beginning of the evening that the debate was to be closed and the division taken that night. There was no positive agreement between the leaders, but, quietly, arrangements were made to this end. At a certain time Mr. Gladstone was to rise, and he was to be followed by Mr. Disraeli, and then the division was to be taken. But to this arrangement certain Conservative members objected strongly. "We won't have the debate closed to-night; it shall be adjourned again," they said. "Why should we be bound by arrangements between the front benches? We want to speak, and we will speak." In short, there was a rebellion; and so, when Mr. Disraeli rose, up jumped Mr. Joshua Fielden, the member for the West Riding, to move the adjournment of the debate. But Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. Disraeli. When the leader of either party rises, he always "catches the Speaker's eye," as the phrase is—which simply means that he is always called by Mr. Speaker in preference to all others. Mr. Fielden, though, either did not know this rule, or refused to obey it; for, notwithstanding the call of the Speaker, the hon. member for the West Riding, a tall, sturdy, dark, resolute man, kept standing. Shouts of "Order!" "Order!" "Disraeli!" "Disraeli!" rang through the House, answered by cries of "Fielden!" "Fielden!" and for a few minutes there was the most admired disorder. At last, up rose Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Disraeli, of course, promptly dropped into his seat, as the rule is. But not so Mr. Fielden; still he stood—angry, resolute, defiant—amidst such a storm of shouts of "Order!" "Order!" "Chair!" "Chair!" as we have not heard for many a day. At length some friend near pulled his coat-tails, and induced him to sit down. "Mr. Disraeli," said the Speaker, in a loud voice, and then dropped into his chair, and we all thought the row was over. But, no; as soon as Mr. Disraeli rose, up jumped again the irrepressible Mr. Fielden, and again the House furiously raged, and once more Mr. Speaker rises and Mr. Disraeli sits down. But, see, Fielden still keeps on his legs. The audacious man! What then? Does he mean to defy the Speaker and the House? He will find that a task above even his might. In frame he is a very Hercules, and looks as if he could dare a Nemean lion; but he cannot successfully defy the House of Commons and its Speaker. Ha! see, he is down. "The hon. member," said Mr. Speaker, "should know that when the Speaker rises an hon. member upon his legs should at once sit down. I call upon Mr. Disraeli." This rebuke from the Chair cowed the hon. member, or, perhaps, we ought to say, convinced him that he was wrong; for we suspect it was ignorance, and not mere presumptuous daring, that led him to rebel. When Mr. Disraeli had finished his speech, Mr. Fielden moved the adjournment, and, from certain significant signs, we thought that we were entering upon a long and doubtful struggle; but, after a division rejecting the motion by a majority of 122, Mr. Disraeli recommended peace, and his party at once acquiesced; from which little fact we gather that the crack in the party is not very serious. The House then divided upon the question that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair. Numbers—Ayes, 324; noes, 230; majority, 94. Whereupon the House resolved itself into Committee, but, of course, could do nothing that night. But the House had got into Committee; and on Tuesday the Committee will begin to discuss clauses of the bill. So we pleasantly reflected as we left the House. But, as the proverb says, "we reckoned without our host." Mr. Fielden was defeated, but not cowed. "Cannot the fight be renewed?" After consultation had with his "pals," he discovered that it could; and he at once determined to renew it; and in manner following he renewed it on Tuesday morning. When the House went into Committee again he rose, and moved that "the chairman do leave the chair," and upon that motion delivered his speech. It was not irregular to do this, or of course he would have been stopped. But it was worse than irregular, it was factious. Mr. Fielden's speech was moderate both in length and in tone; but Lord Claud Hamilton out-Heroded Herod. He spoke for nearly two hours, evidently to consume time; he wandered into all sorts of subjects, relevant and irrelevant; he was fierce, personal, uncharitable, malevolent; and at times his voice was so loud and his action so frantic that, as we looked at him, a fear crept over us lest he should burst a vein or start a muscle. Such a painful exhibition we never saw before. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech of wonderful force, laid the lash heavily upon the noble Lord and his supporters, but with no great effect, it may be feared, for they are a thick-skinned race, these factious Tories.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Another of those rare treats which the Royal Horticultural Society knows so well how to prepare for its guests at South Kensington was unveiled in the conservatory on Wednesday. Each successive "flower-show of the season" has its specialty, and on the present occasion the specialty consisted in cut roses and table decorations. Cut roses, arranged on beds of green moss, and those choice plants and flowers in pot that are most suitable for table decorations, do not pretend to exhibit such dazzling effects as have characterised some previous shows in which blazing rhododendrons and azaleas played so distinguished a part; but the show was nevertheless a very brilliant one of its kind, and drew together a numerous and fashionable assemblage of spectators.

THE SOPHIA NURSERY.—The object of this institution, which has just been formed, is to assist young unmarried women in trouble after their first fall from chastity. It is proposed to attempt this by receiving the infant as soon after birth as possible and taking care of it for two years. This will do something towards lessening the frightful mortality among illegitimate offspring handed over to "baby farmers." The mothers will be allowed to see their infants as often as they wish, and these visits will give opportunities to the founders of the institution of making friends with them and encouraging them in every way to try and remain virtuous in future. About five shillings a week, or a sum proportionate to the means of the mother, will have to be paid for the support of the child. Children of parents suffering from infectious diseases cannot be admitted. Although the institution will be, to a certain extent, self-supporting, it is evident that the expenditure will greatly exceed the receipts, and, therefore, contributions in aid of this scheme will be absolutely necessary. In addition to the good results hoped for as regards the children, it is intended to assist the mothers to obtain suitable employments, and thus aid them to regain the respectable position from which they have fallen. Strict inquiry will be made into each case, and all proper secrecy will be observed. The chief object of the institution is to help those who feel the consequences of their folly and sin, and to encourage them in every possible way to repentance for the past and the amendment of life for the future. The nursery is situated in North End-road, Fulham, five minutes' walk from West Brompton station. The following are patrons and patronesses of the institution:—Countess of Derby, Countess Craven, Countess of Normanton, Lady Alfred Churchill, Viscountess Barrington, Lady Maria Ponsonby, Viscountess Chewton, Lady Greville of Clonyn, Hon. Miss Shaw Lefevre, Hon. Mrs. Palk, Hon. Lady St. John Mildmay, Hon. Miss Baring, Hon. Mrs. Maude, Lady Sebright, Mrs. Evans, Viscountess Eversley, Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart., Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart., and Admiral Evans.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved a resolution condemning the scheme adopted by the Endowed School Commissioners for the future management of Emanuel Hospital. After a lengthy debate, the motion was carried by a majority of eight—64 to 56. A subsidiary resolution, applying to the Grey Coat School, which is included in the scheme, was also passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

When the report of the Army Regulation Bill came before the House at its early sitting, Lord ELCHO moved a resolution, declaring the expediency of proceeding with the measure until the whole scheme of the Government for the reorganisation of our military forces had been produced. After considerable discussion it was negatived without "taking the sense of the House." Eventually the bill was ordered for the third reading on Monday.

Colonel NORTH, in the evening, moved an address to the Crown in favour of the purchase for the nation of the Abnoba's crown and chalice captured at Magdala by the British troops. Mr. GLADSTONE offered, if the member for Oxfordshire would withdraw his motion, to reconsider the question of the purchase with reference to the restoration of the articles to Abyssinia, and upon this assurance Colonel North withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Gilpin's address to the Crown for the negotiation of such a treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar as should put an end to the export of slaves from the east coast of Africa had been anticipated by a private intimation on the part of the Government that they were willing to consent to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the subject.

The report of the Lectorary Bill was received, and the bill was read the third time and passed, only Mr. Wadley protesting, and even he not pressing his opposition to the extent of dividing against it.

MONDAY, JULY 3.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Duke of SOMERSET criticised the present system of administration at the Admiralty, and inquired what improvements the Government intended to introduce into it in consequence of the report of the Committee which has recently inquired into the subject. The Earl of CAMPERDOWN did not feel justified in anticipating the statement which is to be made in the other House by his chief, Mr. Goschen, and therefore declined to disclose anything which he may happen to know about the matter.

Lord STRATHNAIRN revived the discussion upon the immaturity of our recruits, which was started by Lord Sandhurst some nights ago. This afforded to the latter noble Lord an opportunity to repeat a good deal that he had said upon that occasion, and compelled Lord Northbrook to repeat and extend the explanations which he then offered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Mr. BRUCE promised the introduction of a bill to authorise the continuance of the great Tichborne trial throughout the long vacation.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. GRAVES met the motion for the third reading of the Army Bill by proposing a resolution declining to proceed with the consideration of the measure until the Government shall produce a mature and comprehensive scheme of Army reform, calculated to place the military system of the country upon a sound and economical basis. Mr. Seely, jun., seconded the motion. (Mr. Trevelyan defended the measure as an economical one.) A repetition of Colonel ANSON's complaints against the whole military policy of the Government was briefly replied to by Sir H. Storks; and then the debate with difficulty struggled through "the dinner-hour" in the hands of Lord Royston, Dr. Brewer, Major Allen, Mr. Mantz, and Mr. Birley. For some time there were not a dozen members in the House, and it seemed as though the discussion must die a natural death. However, it became more animated when Mr. Mundella replied to the arguments of the members for Manchester and Liverpool; and when Sir Massey Lopes, by a slip of the tongue, remarked that, though it was easy to raise the cry of economy, it was "devilish hard" to lay it, the House, then considerably reinforced in its number, found animation enough to laugh quite heartily. Mr. V. Harcourt's protracted and somewhat laboured oration dealt with nearly all the questions which have been raised in the course of these voluminous discussions; but his most effective points were the description of Mr. Disraeli as the Sphinx of the Opposition, whose riddle no honourable and gallant (Elipus) had been able to read; and his subsequent reference to the same right hon. gentleman as a gentle shepherd from Buckinghamshire, and his description of Sir John Lubbock, by way of contrast, as "a man of war" from Droitwich. A few words from Mr. W. H. Smith preceded Mr. Cardwell's final vindication of the provisions of the bill and the conduct of the Government in regard to them. Mr. Disraeli's protest against the vast and indefinite expenditure on which the House was asked to engage was unprecedentedly almost un-Parliamentarily brief, occupying scarcely ten minutes in its delivery. His suggestion that that expenditure should be defrayed out of loans rather than out of the taxation of the year drew from Mr. Gladstone the renunciation of the policy recommended as "financial cowardice;" and, once upon his legs, the Prime Minister went on to deal with many other topics. When the right hon. gentleman sat down, closing with the declaration that, whether this bill was passed or not, purchase was doomed, and that under no circumstances could the Government continue to permit the payment of over-regulation prices, the House divided, and the third reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 58—289 to 231. There were cheers from both sides of the House when the numbers were announced; and almost before they had subsided the bill was passed without further opposition.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Army Regulation Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read the first time.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE moved the second reading of his bill to repeal the Act which requires justices of the peace to possess a landed property qualification, but, being opposed by the Lord Chancellor, it was withdrawn.

The Earl of MORLEY, in moving the second reading of a bill for the amendment of some of the provisions of the Habitual Criminals Act, stated that that Act, though not perfect, was working satisfactorily in respect of the registration and supervision of criminals, the suppression of public houses and beershops of bad character, and the receiving of stolen goods. The present bill was intended to apply to Scotland. After some conversation the second reading was agreed to.

The report of amendments to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Bill having been brought up, led to some debate, in which Lord Cairnes, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Romilly, and Earl Granville took part; but ultimately the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the House going into Committee on the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill.

Mr. FIELDEN moved that the Chairman should leave the chair, urging, in support of his motion, that the Premier had arbitrarily closed the discussion on the order for committing the bill, and had deprived many hon. members of the opportunity of recording their opinions. A long debate thereupon ensued, which occupied the remainder of the morning, the chairman at last going through the somewhat superfluous process of reporting progress, no progress whatever having been made.

Mr. HAVILLAND-BURKE, at the evening sitting, brought up the case of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the grounds of his claim. The motion was opposed by Mr. Grant-Duff, and ultimately rejected by a majority of 122 to 64.

Mr. FAWCETT obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish tests and amend the constitution of Trinity College and University, Dublin.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The first four hours of the sitting were occupied with the discussion of Mr. McLaren's bill for abolishing church rates in Scotland. In the end the second reading of the measure was carried by a majority of 45—121 to 76; but, as the Committee was fixed for two months hence, nothing more will be heard of the bill during the present Session. There was a good deal of conversation about Mr. Norwood's Registrations of Partnerships Bill; but the result was that the measure was read the second time, upon the understanding that no other stage should be taken, and that next Session a Select Committee should be appointed to investigate the whole subject. Two or three other bills were dealt with.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Union of Benefices Bill was read the second time. The Burial-Grounds Bill passed through Committee. The Commons Amendments to the Benefices Resignation Bill, the Sequestration Bill, and the Prayer-Book (Table of Lessons) Bill were considered and agreed to. Several other Bills on the paper were advanced a stage, amongst them being the Judicial Committee of Privy Council Bill, which was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House presented a somewhat extraordinary appearance, from the fact of about twenty of the Conservative members, including Lord H. Lennox, Colonel S. Knox, Mr. S. Fowler, &c., having taken their seats on the Ministerial side of the House below the gangway.

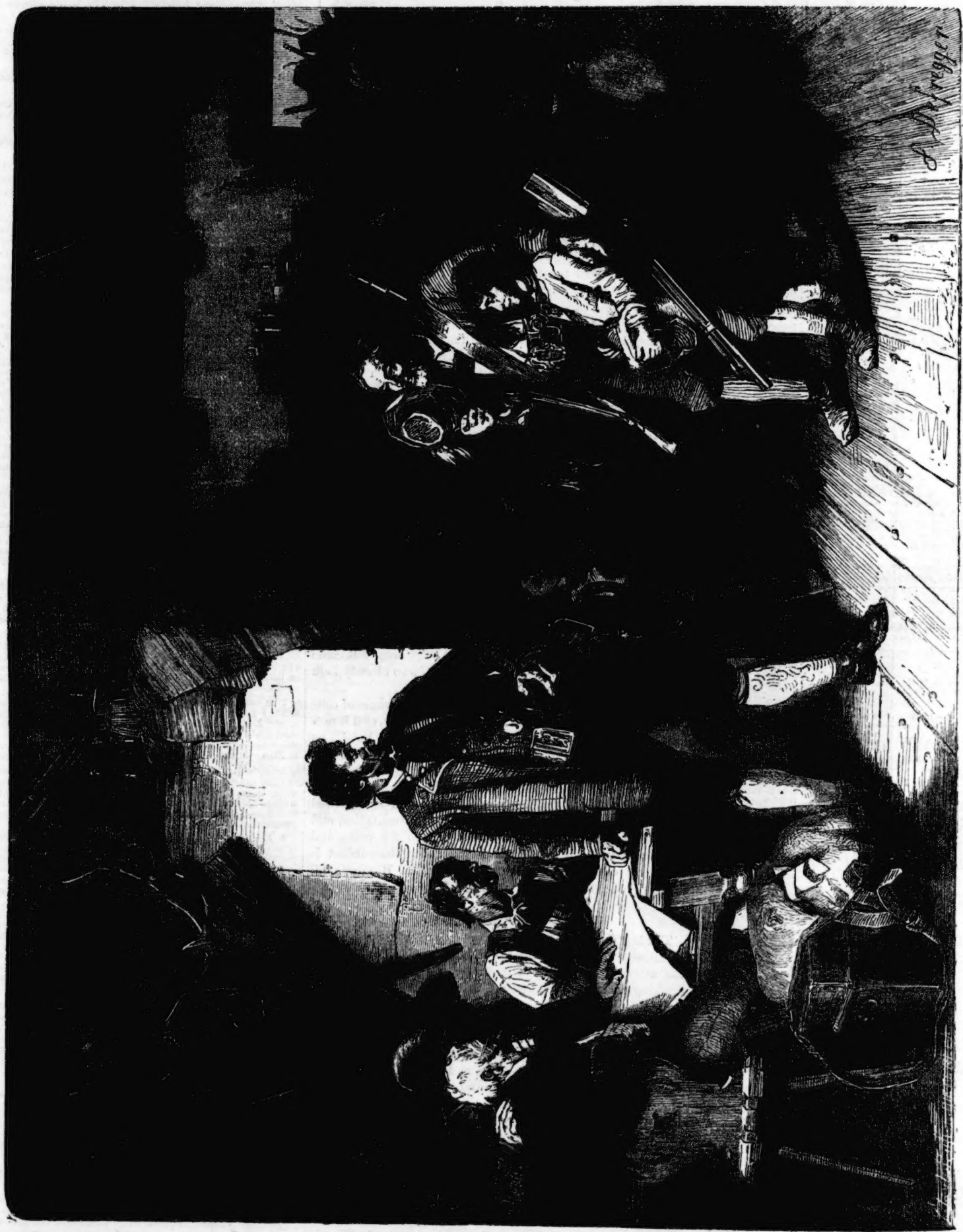
THE BALLOT BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Ballot Bill in committee having been resumed, Mr. Newdegate supported the amendment on the ground that

TILLERS.

well known to the people, who welcomed his jovial, good-natured face wherever he went. At the first collision between the despotic Powers and revolutionary France, Hofer organised a band of sharpshooters and led them against the French, and continued to take an active part against them and their allies. It was not, however, till 1809 that he achieved more than a local reputation. This was Napoleon's scumming year. It was crowned by the grand victory of Wagram. One of the most incompetent of the Austrian Generals was the Archduke John, who, in 1800, lost the battle of Hohenlinden. Wishing to achieve something to wipe out this defeat, he, in conjunction with Baron Hornay, organised an extensive insurrection in the Tyrol. By his earnest patriotism and great courage, Andreas Hofer became the leading man, the General of the insurgents and the beloved leader of the people.

There were other men of earnest courage and influence who at once followed Hofer, and the names of some of them still live in the history of the struggle—among them those of Hosplinger and Joseph Spectbacher. A homely name enough, but belonging to a homely man with something of the heroic in him, as he took the best he had to the cause of the country—that is to say, his little son, already with a reputation as a skilful sharpshooter. Just fancy this pair of "rebels" coming into the great shed-like building where the enrolment was carried on, and bringing the proud but bashful lad up to the rude council-table where the leaders sat, beside the huge fireplace, under the Tyrolean trophy of arms and antlers. There must have been real enthusiasm among the corps of Landschütz who brought in father and boy with much shouting and drumming; and even the women-folk—the good house-mother and her little daughters—must have felt a strange, pitying wonder and



"A YOUNG TYROLEAN VOLUNTEER."—(PICTURE BY P. DEFREGGER.)

A TYROLESE VOLUNTEER IN "THE YEAR '9."

JUST now, when everybody is discussing schemes for the formation of a national defensive force, is among the subjects advocated in the list of instruction suggested by the supporters of popular education, it is the fashion to point to the example of Switzerland, and to endeavour to show how admirably her free institutions assimilate to a dependence on a national volunteer army. We are sometimes apt to forget that she can depend also on those natural defences which are the geographical advantages of the country; and that, amidst mountain passes and in the gorges and valleys by which her territory is entered, volunteer corps could do effective service, while a large army equipped for a great battle-field would lose the greater part of its strength from the inability to operate en masse.

The South Germans can probably better estimate this difference, for they know what was effected in the Tyrol, where Andreas Hofer—who seems to have followed the old traditions of the mountaineers, and to be to his country what William Tell was reputed to have been to Switzerland—formed his bands of sharpshooters and, in a few days, cleared the land of French and Bavarians. The history of the great patriotic insurrection of 1809 is always interesting, and the engraving which we publish, though only an episode of the main story, serves to illustrate the spirit with which the people were animated.

Perhaps the interest now attaching to the name of Hofer is more poetical than historical. He himself was of comparatively humble origin, since he was the son of an innkeeper in the valley of Passey, and succeeded to his father's business, to which he added dealing in horses. To sell these, and also to carry wine, he frequently travelled through the districts bordering on Lake Garda, and so was



REVIEW IN BUSHEY PARK: THE MARCH PAST BEFORE THE QUEEN.

admiration for the young hero, who could add another sure barrel to the general defence.

Both father and son took their part in the great victory that followed, and the boy grew up to be a man, and took some share in the events that followed long after the treacherous murder of their leader; but the actual history of the so-called rebellion, which brought the Spectablers to the front, was very short. The French and Bavarians were beaten at every point; but these splendid results of enthusiasm, rather than of skill, were rendered vain by the triumphs of Napoleon and the defeat of the Archduke John by the Viceroy of Italy, Eugène de Beauharnais.

The Peace of Vienna left Hofer, who had assumed both the civil and military administration of the Tyrol, to his own resources. The Austrians unconditionally surrendered a province which had defended their cause with undaunted valour and patriotism. The faithful band would have continued the conflict alone, but resistance was useless. What could a handful of brave mountaineers do against that stupendous army? Hofer wrote to the Viceroy in terms of submission; but, hearing that the Austrians were again in the field, he once more raised a revolt. The population did not respond. Only a few bands of desperately-determined men remained to him and they were easily dispersed. It was in the middle of winter, and Hofer sought a hiding-place amidst the icy peaks of his native mountains. Here he was betrayed by a former friend. The man who took him food was either bribed or threatened until he consented to guide the French soldiers to the retreat of the brave chief. Hofer was taken to Mantua, and tried by court-martial, which pronounced by a majority against the punishment of death. In spite of this decision Eugène de Beauharnais sent an order for his immediate execution, and on Feb. 20 he was shot. The Austrians, who made no effort to save him, could show their gratitude only after his death by conferring gifts on his family, and erecting the statue which still stands in the town of Innsbruck, where he was buried.

NATIONAL COMPETITION OF SCHOOLS OF ART.

A PRIVATE view of the prize works of the art-students of the United Kingdom was opened, on Wednesday, at the South Kensington Museum. Princess Louise had announced her intention of being present at the ceremony, if such it can be called; but, her Royal Highness being unavoidably detained by business elsewhere, her place had to be supplied by the Marquis of Ripon. The works of art, some 200 in number, have been selected by a committee of able and indefatigable examiners from no less than 64,608 productions sent up for competition by the local schools, and have obtained prizes of gold, silver, or bronze medals, or books. They are exhibited on screens and tables in one of the picture galleries of the museum, and, though they cannot, of course, vie with the works on the walls, they are well worth a visit from all who are interested to know the result of the vast system of art-education which stretches from South Kensington throughout the kingdom, and is already making itself felt in our industrial arts and manufactures.

The prize works consist of studies from the antique, designs for architecture or manufactures, and studies in light and shade, colour, or from the life. They come from England, Scotland, and a few from Ireland, and the industrial works generally bear about them some characteristics of their birth-place. Thus, there are designs for pottery from Staffordshire, for scarves and laces from Macclesfield and Nottingham, for metal vases from Birmingham, and so on. A great many of the honours are carried away by South Kensington and the Female School of Art in Bloomsbury; but the provinces, excepting Ireland, are also very well represented. The examiners have not been slow to point out shortcomings, but their report shows that fair progress has been made in most of the classes. The painting from still life they especially commend, and very properly advise that oil and water colour be separated, and a gold medal awarded for each. In the studies from antique figures fault is found with the treatment of the backgrounds, which are often so darkly and laboriously worked round the figure as to interfere with the appearance of relief which ought to have been produced by its own proper standing. The students have also bestowed a great deal of wasted toil in accurately reproducing the flaws and chips of their models, when these ought to have been seized as opportunities of showing the learner's power, not of copying, but of original drawing. The excellence of the modelled works is declared by the examiners to be higher than in former years; the lace designs are commended; and Birmingham is mentioned as having reached a standard of average merit, which it fell short of at the last competition.

There is no doubt whatever that all these prize works deserve high commendation when we consider the circumstances of their production; but we are constrained to say that, while we observe in them great evidence of excellent teaching, and of aptitude for learning, we do not observe much natural genius. The examiners remark in the drawings a general deficiency in delicacy of treatment, purity of form, and in the sense of beauty. Now, these three things put together mean nothing more and nothing less than that inherent, perceptive, and creative power which is called genius, which may be educated and developed, but cannot be planted by all the art-teaching in the world. A national system of art-teaching will never make, and is not intended to make, great sculptors and painters. Great sculptors and painters may and will, no doubt, arise who have derived their first knowledge of art from the national schools; but they will be so few and far between, and the chances are so great that such a man, when he has arisen, would have been able to fight his way without help from the nation, that we must not deceive ourselves by imagining that these schools will ever justify themselves by producing great artists, or search exhibitions such as this for indications of that original power the large possession of which makes a Turner or a Canova. We should rather seek for what we shall oftener find—the careful workmanship, the studious application, the clever combination, and even imitation, which may be and are of the greatest use in developing and perfecting those industrial arts and manufactures which surround us more closely than painting and sculpture, which are part and parcel of our daily life, and are furthered by these art-schools, which thus and thus only repay their cost. For these reasons we must confess that in such competitive exhibitions as this of South Kensington we are inclined to prefer the humbler to the higher art, to turn from the drawings and modellings from the antique and from life to a design for lace or to a scroll for mural decoration. For these reasons, also, we regret extremely to see noted in the examiners' report a marked deficiency in the designs for furniture, and we seriously doubt whether the South Kensington authorities are acting wisely in giving, as they manifestly do, such great encouragement to all this drawing from life and copy of the antique. No doubt, high art is as desirable for the figures on a pot or plate as for the figures in a Royal Academy picture; but we think this exhibition proves that the design and decoration immediately applicable to manufactures are more within the reach of our national students than the beauty of the human form or of nature. The designs for lace curtains by William Butler and George Turton, of Nottingham, are very beautiful, and so are not a few other works of this class; nor are there wanting exceptions to prove the rule we have been insisting upon, witness Miss Gore Stanton's (Stroud) group in water colour and an oil group by Daniel Doherty (Manchester). We must also name two of the most accomplished students of the Bloomsbury school, whose modelling from life has here brought them bronze medals, Miss Julia Pocock and Miss Emily Selous.

MR. BEAUMONT HOTHAM, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Calais, writes that cases are now constantly occurring at that port of persons being sent back to England on account of their passports not having the French visa. Mr. Hotham says it cannot be too generally known that every person, without exception, entering France at the present time must be provided with a passport duly visé by the French authorities. Without the French visa anyone landing at Calais at noon will have to re-embark for Dover at 1.20 p.m.

THE LOUNGER.

THE Army Regulation Bill was sent to the House of Lords on Tuesday, and read the first time. It will be remembered that, at a meeting of Conservative peers held some time since, it was resolved to throw out the bill. But, this resolution notwithstanding, rumour (apparently authentic) says that their Lordships will not throw it out. There will be much talk about it, some important amendments will be proposed and carried, and perhaps a division will be taken. But the bill will be passed. F.M. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, though he loveth not the bill, will support it, with all the peers who are more or less directly or indirectly under Court influence. "Better this than worse," H.R.H. F.M. argues. Moreover, prolonged agitation on Army matters is naturally distasteful to him; they are too sacred to be bandied about in vacation speeches; or perhaps unsacred, if the truth were told. So says Rumour; and, though she often lies awfully, I think she now speaks the truth. "Condemn it," said a military officer—i.e., he ought to have said. He really used a shorter word meaning the same. "Let us get out of this Army business, or we shall have every—condemned—cobbler and tailor in the kingdom chattering about it."

"But how about the Ballot Bill—will their Lordships pass that?" I think I hear my readers asking. "It is the Ballot Bill we care most about." Well, there is a previous question—to wit, Will the Commons pass it? Mr. Forster—good, sanguine man, thinking all the world as straightforward as he is—believed, or strongly hoped, that there would be no very formidable opposition to this bill. He expected to get a good part of it through Committee on Tuesday—Tuesday, the 4th, I mean—and the remainder on Thursday. Well, we know what happened on Tuesday; not a clause was passed. Nor is it at all certain, whilst I am writing, that a clause will be passed on Thursday. On the first reading little was said. On the second reading nothing. Mr. Forster's soul was wrapped in Elysium by this forbearance. I, though, all along suspected that it was very much like a fool's paradise; and now his illusion has been rudely dispelled. Last week he hoped to achieve a not very difficult victory. Now he finds himself confronted by a battery—which up to Tuesday had been masked—that threatens destruction. Not that his enemies mean open-field fighting. At that game they know they would be beaten. In short, without a figure, they mean to keep the bill so long in the House of Commons that the Lords may say, with a show of reason, that they have no time to give the measure that consideration which the gravity of the subject demands; and I think, or rather fear, that this masterly "policy of obstruction" will succeed. Mr. Forster is resolute and patient, and his supporters will implicitly follow his lead; but I fear time will beat him. By-the-way, when a Liberal member rose to discuss a clause in the Bankruptcy Disqualification (Lords) Bill—that is, a bill to turn out of the Upper House bankrupt Lords—Mr. Gladstone reminded the said hon. member that this bill was sent down from the Lords, and added, "Surely the Lords ought to be allowed to regulate their own privileges." Good! But then, ought not the Commons to be allowed to do the same with their privileges? What is sauce for the lordly gander is sauce for the plebeian goose, one would think.

All the world knows how the plaintiff in the great Tichborne case got the money to prosecute his cause. There were loans and Tichborne bonds. I myself have had some of these securities (?) offered me at a tempting price. But is this stream perennial? Will it never dry up? Rumour says it has nearly ceased to flow. What if it should quite fail, as fail one would think it soon must? What would happen then? It is said that money-lenders, bond-holders, barristers, solicitors, &c., are getting very uneasy upon this point. "Money makes the mare to go," says the proverb; and law is a sort of mare which generally won't go a step without money. Will more money, sufficient money, be forthcoming; and, if so, whence? And, if it do not come, what will happen?

It is curious, and not very pleasant, to note how the management of our national affairs has a tendency to get centralised in Government departments. I have before me a little bill, called the Pharmacy Bill, which illustrates this tendency. By the law as it stands the Pharmaceutical Society has the power to make regulations for the sale of poisons. By this bill this power is to be vested in the council of the said society; but if they fail to make regulations satisfactory to the Privy Council, said Privy Council is to make regulations. The maxim of the law is "De minimis non curat Lex"—the law takes no notice of extreme trifles; and surely this ought to be the maxim of Government. There are grumblers because Parliament has passed but few laws this Session. It has, though, already passed over sixty bills; and, having run my eye over these bills, my opinion is that more than half might have been dispensed with.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

It must not be supposed that I am attacked with the French fever and am incurable because my record has contained of late more allusion to French than English plays. I would record English feats of strength were there any to record; but it must not be imagined that the English theatres have been able of late to compete in any way with the various French companies. It is all very well to make a whine and an *ad misericordiam* appeal about the bread being taken out of the mouth of the "poor actor;" but no power on earth will prevent a sensible Englishman from laying out his shillings to the best advantage. If the French theatres have made the most money it is because they have given the best entertainment, or, at any rate, an entertainment which suits the taste of the paying playgoer. If the English dramatic market had been stocked with good things, there would have been no occasion for the presence of foreign traders; but, unfortunately, our stock is very low and our material not at all first rate. It is a question, however, if we have not had quite enough of a good thing. We cannot improve upon the Comédie Française for comedy, or on the Lyceum company for burlesque. I am inclined to think the appearance of a clever little provincial French company at the Gaiety a mistake. The French mania can be very well overdone; and, having tasted the best vintages, we are not going back to the ordinary dinner wine. It is far better to get up and join the ladies than attack marseilles after madeira. London has witnessed sufficient good art to be extremely critical, and London is not likely to accept with any favour the Fantaisies Parisiennes, wherever they come from. They are not first rate, that is quite certain; and the public would rather patronise second-rate English than second-rate French art.

But, notwithstanding the comparative failure of the little people at the Gaiety, last Saturday was still an occasion to be marked with a white stone. Lucky those who were at the OPERA COMIQUE. I was for the last two acts of Alfred de Musset's charming comedy, "On ne badine pas avec l'Amour," and anything more superb than the acting of Delaunay and Favart, particularly in the last scene of the last act, I never saw. It was a thing to remember, I can assure you. It is a thousand pities that the sudden departure of the society will deprive the public of one of the greatest treats it is possible to experience in these days. I should like those who have the impertinence to abuse Favart and to attempt to disparage her power and exquisite art to see her acting in this delicious comedy. It is surely something to be able, by sheer appreciation and soul, to make a not very prepossessing face occasionally beautiful. This Madame Favart certainly does. There are times in "On ne badine pas avec l'Amour" when she becomes perfectly beautiful. As to her power, it is mere obstinacy to dispute it; and surely those who have not seen this fine actress in one of her great characters have little right to discuss the matter at all. Thanks to the Lord Chamberlain, Madame Favart has not been seen to conspicuous advantage. In De Musset's comedy, however, she had her chance, and at once availed herself of it. I part from the Comédie with feelings of intense regret; and it is not at all likely

I shall ever have such a treat again in this country. I am sanguine enough to hope the visit will have done us all good; though, that he requires no hints from anyone on earth. The mention of a French actor to an English artist is at this moment like the exhibition of red rag to a bull. The truth is very irritating at times, particularly to those who have great faith in themselves.

The lively spirits who made up their minds for a scene on the first night of Mr. Falconer's new play at the PRINCESS'S were agreeably surprised to find that there was nothing to laugh at in it. "Eileen Oge" is a very old-fashioned but fairly-constructed drama, and will possibly excite those who are not bored to death with the apparently endless repetition of the same situations. A dozen plays are recalled by "Eileen Oge;" and yet a charge of plagiarism cannot well be established, except from Mr. Falconer's previous works. He repeats his own points, though he does not annex wholly from other people. An author with a very ordinary acquaintance with the stage, and with the commonest education, could compose twenty dramas a year as meritorious as "Eileen Oge." There is nothing original in it, and very little which may be called striking. It is well mounted, fairly stage-managed, and tolerably well acted; and, as I said before, it will please an important section of the playgoing public which is not over-critical or captious, and, having been for some time past disappointed times out of number, is thankful for even such small mercies as "Eileen Oge."

THE PRESERVATION OF EPPING FOREST.

ON Tuesday night a crowded and enthusiastic public meeting was held, at the Shoreditch Townhall, in support of the movement for the preservation of Epping Forest to the use and enjoyment of the people. Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., who was received with much cheering, occupied the chair. Mr. John Whitehead, the honorary local secretary, read several letters of regret from gentlemen unable to attend, including Mr. J. Holms, M.P.; the Rev. Mr. Pownall, Vicar of Hoxton; and the Rev. Septimus Hansard, of Bethnal-green, all of whom warmly sympathised with the object of the meeting. Mr. Reed said it was a matter of great satisfaction to himself that the question to be considered was not a party one; nor was it a local question, for every inhabitant of London had a direct interest in it. Neither was it a class question, since it was as much the interest of property as of the people that the right contended for should be conceded. If every man who possessed land were called upon to prove his title he was afraid not a few would find a difficulty in doing it; but in this case the proof admitted of no uncertainty whatever. Epping Forest was part of a Royal domain, and the Crown rights should be jealously preserved for the sake of securing those of the people. Manorial and forestal rights were of far less importance or significance than the common rights of the people; and yet those rights, which in 1793 extended over 9000 acres, were now only applicable to 3000. What had become of the other 6000? He was inclined to believe they had been "fished," or appropriated, after the manner of bog-squatters in Ireland; but with this difference—that the squatting here was made by parties who could well afford to purchase land for themselves. No doubt it was the duty of the Government to see to the preservation of the land for the use of the Crown and the people; but the responsibility rested not alone with the present, but with every Government that had been in office since 1793, though he could not admit that the answer given by Mr. Lowe to his colleague (Mr. Holms) was the kind of reply to be expected or accepted in the House of Commons of these days. He thought, however, the Government had been led to look at the matter from a more serious point of view; and accordingly they had given notice of a bill to amend the 12th and 13th of Victoria, so far as it related to Waltham Forest. Should that measure not go far enough, or be in any way shortcoming in its provisions, it would become the duty of meetings like this to render the Corporation of London a little more practical assistance in their efforts to defeat the inclosure designs of the trustees of Lord Cowley. On the motion of Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Alfred Lawrence, of the Board of Works, the resolution passed at the Mile-end meeting, condemnatory of the action of the Government, was carried unanimously. Mr. Ogan, of Hackney, proposed a vote of thanks to the Corporation for the resolute front they were displaying, and announced that on Saturday next a great mass meeting to support them would be held on Wanstead Flats, close to the fence recently erected by Lord Cowley. Whether that fence would be in existence on Monday morning was more than he could tell. Mr. Forsyth seconded the resolution, and, while admitting the step just hinted at was not without precedent, even in the manner of Hackney, expressed his opinion that the Corporation would be quite justified in having the onus of proof thrown thus upon Lord Cowley, who was the real wrongdoer. The resolution was carried by acclamation, and, a third having been passed in like manner for the appointment of a deputation to see the Prime Minister, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Reed for presiding, and the meeting separated.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A CROWDED public meeting was held, on Wednesday night, at the Townhall, Stratford, to receive a deputation from the Committee of the National Technical Universities Society. Sir Antonio Brady was in the chair, and, in introducing the members of the deputation to the meeting, said that he had received letters from the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir C. Dilke, the Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Otway, and others who had been expected to attend, expressing their regret at being unable to do so. The chairman said that was the fourth meeting of a series that was being held in the United Kingdom for the furtherance of the object the society had in view. It was one of the importance of which could not be exaggerated. There was felt to be a great necessity existing among the working classes for a higher education in the technical branches of trade. On the Continent there were schools of instruction in connection with the workshops. The employer gave opportunities to the operatives of acquiring a more intimate knowledge of their business than could ordinarily be afforded, and this had had a great effect upon the commerce of foreign nations that contrasted very favourably with our own. We were being left behind by foreign workmen because they were better educated. We were losing our watch trade, and Belgium was making large inroads upon our iron and glass manufactures. He believed that we possessed the best breed of working men in the world, and with brains equal, if not superior, to any others; and, if able to start fair in the competition with other nations, he had no fear of our not being able to hold our own. No workmen could equal ours at all descriptions of heavy manual labour; but he feared that in the tasteful and artistic branches of trade we were left behind by Continental artisans. If we were to hold our own as a great nation, and maintain our commerce, we must educate our people. There would then be no chance of our losing our position. If, on the other hand, we allowed things to go on in their present condition the employers would lose their trade, and as a natural consequence the artisans would lose their employment. Colonel E. T. Gourley, M.P., then addressed the meeting in favour of the scheme. It was their intention to found colleges in the metropolis and in the country for the purpose of training teachers to instruct working men in the practice of their calling. Alderman Gould, J.P., vice-chairman of the committee, announced that Mr. Thomas Twining, of Twickenham, so well known for his acts of personal benevolence and liberality, had made a donation of £500 in aid of the project. Dr. Miller, the secretary to the committee, said it was their intention to grant certificates and diplomas to those candidates who should successfully pass practical and theoretical examinations. After addresses from Captain Mercer, Mr. Scott Russell, and others, resolutions in favour of the object of the meeting were adopted.

THE FRENCH SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS.

THE RESULTS.

The supplementary elections to the French National Assembly took place on Sunday, and have resulted in a great accession of support to M. Thiers and moderate Republicanism. Of the 113 Deputies elected more than eighty are Conservative Republicans, having for the most part adhered to the programme of M. Thiers; thirteen are Radical Republicans—viz.: MM. Gambetta, Laurent, Laurier, Escarot, Férussat, Naquet, Jean St. Martin, Pichat, Laurier, Pin, Millard, Breslay, Corbon, and Scheurer-Fassat Duprat; two are Legitimists—MM. Kérler and Harcourt; Kestner; two are Orléanists—M. Tixerot, General de Chabaud-Latour; three are Orléanists—M. Haumanne; one Bonapartist—M. Magné. It and M. Duvergier d'Haumane; one Bonapartist—M. Magné. It is calculated that the result of the elections will give an additional majority of 100 votes to the policy of M. Thiers, or the maintenance of the Republican status quo.

The definitive results of the Paris elections, with the exception of the vote of the army, are as follows:—

Votes.	Votes.
M. Wolowski .. 143,700	M. Laboulaye .. 166,200
M. André .. 130,900	M. Lefebvre .. 104,300
M. Pérolet .. 127,800	M. Pichat .. 99,000
M. Louvet .. 124,700	M. Sebert .. 96,400
M. Morin .. 117,900	M. Breslay .. 95,300
M. de Pressensé .. 116,200	M. Drouin .. 94,200
M. Corbon .. 115,200	M. Bonvalet .. 93,900
M. Dietz-Monnin .. 115,000	M. Moreau .. 92,000
M. Léon Gambetta .. 114,800	M. Pierrard .. 91,000
M. Denormandie .. 113,300	M. Flaviigny .. 88,100
General de Cissey .. 109,200	M. de Haussenville .. 88,000
M. Plouc .. 108,200	M. Le Berquier .. 87,400
M. Scheurer-Kestner .. 107,500	M. Frépel .. 81,000
M. Krantz .. 107,000	M. Victor Hugo .. 57,000

VOTING IN PARIS.

Paris, July 3.

To those accustomed to the turmoil and excitement of elections in countries where the public take an interest in the government of the country, the calm of yesterday was significant as illustrating the inaptitude of the population for the peculiar institutions upon which they have set their hearts. It is to be observed, however, that the great multiplication of polling-rooms and the hesitation, after the recent events, of a large share of the population to take an active part in politics, had much to do with the desolate aspect of the electoral centres. I visited in the course of the day about a dozen sections, and watched for some time the process of voting by "scrutin de liste." In the Radical quarters of Belleville and Poincarre the indifference of the population was almost depressing. At the Mairie of the Eleventh Arrondissement, on the Boulevard Voltaire, there was a strong guard of soldiers, and a few voters were in a passage waiting for their turns to drop their tickets into the urns. This building was celebrated as the spot in which the Commune held its last sitting. It was the final stronghold of the insurgents, and when I first saw it, the day after its capture, the ground was strewn with uniforms, accoutrements, and the relics of the fight, and the pavement splashed with blood stains. At that time I was not allowed to enter, and I now looked with interest at the charred and blackened walls, the burnt-out window-frames, the marks of bullets and shell splinters, which betokened the nature of the scenes through which it had passed. A very civil "gardienn de paix," who had been there all day, told me that the number of voters had been very small, and that the "abstentions" in the other sections of this neighbourhood had been equally numerous. One man in a blouse came out grumbling, and announced indignantly that, though he had always hitherto voted, his name had been scratched off the list without cause. The probability is, that a good many of the Belleville voters who have had the hardihood to present themselves may have a similar complaint to make. In these quarters the qualifications of the voter are carefully examined. One advantage in the multiplication of polling-rooms is to be found in the fact that it affords additional opportunity for the inspection of the voter. There is no crowd or confusion; the chances are that there is no one in the room at all except the president and the four scrutineers, and a man must have a clear conscience and a good record who can face this ordeal. In all the voting sections the scene was the same. At the door eight or ten men lounge with bands round their caps, on which are written the headings of their lists, or even in some instances the names of candidates. They receive 5f. a day for showering lists upon the voter as he enters past the sentry on guard, and finds himself either in a schoolhouse, mairie, or some room adapted to the purpose. Here, at a rude table, are seated five gentlemen. When the voter enters, the one in the middle rises; he is the president, and those on both sides of him are the scrutineers. They are chosen by the president, and are generally the two oldest and two youngest of the electors who happen to be present when the ballot opens. In the middle of the table is a rough, square, deal box, with a slit in the top and a lid inside, which closes with a spring after the ticket is dropped through. The voter first hands to the scrutineers his registration-card, upon which his name and the section to which he belongs are inscribed. He is then verified by a reference to the official record. His name is called out to the president, who repeats it, and receives his voting-ticket, folded or crumpled, as the case may be, to avoid recognition. The president gives it a pinch, to see that it contains nothing and is not a double, pulls a string which opens the slit at the top of the box, and drops in the ticket. One of the scrutineers on his other side then snips off a triangular piece from the registration-card, so as to prevent its being used again, and pins the snips together in small bundles of ten, which he puts into envelopes, registering on the outside the number of these corners of tickets each envelope contains. This forms a tally, so that at any moment the number of electors who have already voted can be verified. It is amusing to watch the voters as they approach the boxes, and suspiciously hand their tickets to the president. They would evidently much prefer in most instances to drop their tickets in themselves. Generally they have got their registration-cards some days before; but, if they have neglected to do this, they can obtain them in the polling-room. At six o'clock the voting closes, and a large number of persons who have arrived late lose their votes through sheer unpunctuality, and a small crowd gathers to watch the "dépouillement." The president announces the close of the scrutin. Some more assistants are then chosen from the assembly, the ballot-box is opened, and the counting of the votes begins. There are two books like ledgers, one docketed from A to K, the other from L to Z. These contain the names of all the known candidates, and beneath each name are numbers on a system affording a rapid means of calculating the amount of votes cast for each candidate; each name, as it is called by the president, who reads the list, being ticked in duplicate on the books, and the results compared afterwards. The rapidity with which the whole operation is performed depends, of course, in a large degree upon the talent for organisation of the president, and the intelligence of his assessors and scrutineers. As these are chosen a good deal at haphazard, it sometimes happens in the less educated districts that they blunder very slowly and laboriously over the "dépouillement."—*Correspondent of "Times."*

HOW POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE FARED.

Versailles, Monday Night.

In the election betting-ring, only ten days ago, Gambetta was a dark outsider. He had not opened his mouth since he quitted power at Bordeaux, in February. He was reviled in the press and the tribune, and nobody defended him. None were so poor as to do him reverence. It was insinuated that he had taken refuge at St. S. station because the Committee on the war contracts of the Government of National Defence had horrible disclosures

to make against him, and that he would never dare to show his face in France. Moreover, the Gaulois said, over and over again, that he was the real commander-in-chief of the Federal insurrection in Paris. And then, almost as suddenly as when he descended from his balloon to assume the reins of government at Tours, Gambetta appears at Bordeaux, delivers there a statesman-like speech, condemning the "crimes" of the Commune, and announces his determination to support the principle of the Government of M. Thiers, while criticising its acts only in the spirit of a constitutional opposition. By the time the news of the Bordeaux speech was abroad, Gambetta was in Paris and declared himself a candidate. The leading Republican Committee thought he came forward too late, and resolved by a narrow majority not to support him. And then, without attending any public meeting, without having the time to organise canvassers or constitute committees, without issuing any other address than an extract from his Bordeaux speech, he stands upon his name—that name which his enemies thought had been made a by-word and a reproach—and at once becomes the most important candidate in Paris. There are 358 polling-places, and the figures given in the papers, as yet, from a very few of them, are not reliable. But enough is known to leave no doubt that Gambetta will be elected, though not probably at the head of the poll. In many cases voters dropped into the ballot-box Gambetta's name alone. In many others they adopted the Conservative list—that of the *Union Parisienne de la Presse*, but struck out one name (very generally that of General de Cissey), and substituted that of Gambetta. Positive news has arrived of his election in the Var; and when you read, as you will do, of numerous "Republican lists" having passed in the provinces, you must understand that their Republicanism is more nearly allied to that of Gambetta than of Thiers. These elections will be a great surprise to the Clericals and Legitimists. It is now plain that Royalists were elected in February not for the love of Royalty, but from the desire for peace. The constituencies—and nearly half France has been called upon to pronounce—now return men of quite another colour. At La Rochelle, where the priestly influence was strong, Republican candidates—M. Mostreau and Colonel Denfert—are returned by upwards of 32,000 votes, against 26,000 to Lemerier, at the head of the Conservative poll; and 19,000 to Rouher, and 18,000 to Prince Murat. At Chambéry, in Savoy, where Catholic influence is also strong, M. Joliet, Republican, has scored 18,000 votes, against 8500 to Baron d'Yvoire, the Catholic candidate. In the Gard Republicans are, by the latest accounts, 6000 ahead on the poll. The signal defeat of the Bonapartists, which you will remember I have all along anticipated, is even more complete than I could have imagined. You see above how badly M. Rouher was defeated at Rochelle, and he came off no better in Bordeaux, although there, as he adroitly went in upon the free-trade ticket, M. Thiers's "retrograde" commercial policy gave him eloquence a fair chance. In the same department Baron Jérôme David cuts just as poor a figure upon the poll as M. Rouher. Let me remind you that a fortnight ago I estimated at five the outside number of seats that Bonapartists were likely to obtain. That figure, vastly below others suggested by contemporaries, turns out to have been too high. As far as I can make out to-night, three Imperialists at the utmost will come in, and even they will be very likely to change their skins when they find in what a miserable minority they are. M. Magné, about one of the most respectable of the Emperor's old servants, is, it appears, safe in the Dordogne. Baron de Janzé, who I telegraphed as an Imperialist, is not probably now a very enthusiastic one, for he was a member of the semi-seditious *tiers parti* in the last Corps Législatif. If I credit the Bonapartists with M. de Soubeyran, manager of the Crédit Foncier, elected at Poitiers by 36,000 votes, against 15,000 given to General Lamirault, I believe I have exhausted the list. I have often heard people say that the Emperor retained his popularity among the ignorant masses because they could not read, and did not know what was said of him in the papers. But although the pen may not touch the understanding of the peasant, the pencil does. There is not a village in France in which caricatures of poor "Badinguet" do not hold him up to odium, and they have most materially contributed to make him heartily despised. In the Tarn a Republican, General Jaurès, has been returned by upwards of 30,000 votes, against 13,000 to the Legitimist, General de Sonis. —*Correspondent of "Daily News."*

MR. CHILDERS, who is now at Bormio, in the north of Italy, has greatly improved in health.

DEATH OF LORD BERNERS.—We have to announce the decease of Lord Berners, at his seat, Keythorpe Hall, Leicestershire, which happened towards the close of last week, after a long illness, at the age of seventy-four. His Lordship, who was born at Kirby Cane, Norfolk, on Feb. 23, 1797, was the elder son of the late Rev. Henry Wilson, who in 1818 succeeded to the ancient Barony of Berners (to which his elder brother a few years previously had established his claim); his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sumpter, of Histon Hall, Cambridgeshire. He was educated at Eton and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and succeeded, in 1851, to the peerage as sixth Lord in actual possession of the title. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Leicestershire, and an active member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, over whose meetings he presided a few years ago. His Lordship was twice married: firstly, in 1823, to his cousin, Mary Letitia, elder daughter and coheiress of Colonel George Crump, of Alexton Hall, Leicestershire; and secondly, in 1847, to the Hon. Henrietta Charlotte Cholmondeley, only daughter of the late Lord Dalmeir. But, as he had no issue by either union, the title (which is descendible in the female line) devolves upon his niece, Emma Harriet, Lady Tyrwhitt, as only surviving child of his deceased brother, the Rev. Robert Wilson, Rector of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk, by his second wife, Harriet, daughter of the above Colonel George Crump, of Alexton Hall. Her Lordship was born in 1835, and married, in 1853, the present Sir Henry Thomas Tyrwhitt, by whom she has a family, who are heirs to both the Berners and the Tyrwhitt titles.

CITY PAROCHIAL ENDOWMENTS.—A paper was read, on Tuesday night, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, by Sir Charles Trevelyan, on the "City Parochial Endowments."—Professor Huxley in the chair. In the course of his remarks Sir Charles said the metropolitan and City police district extended about fifteen miles in every direction from Charing-cross. In 1861 the population was 3,222,000. It is now 3,887,000, being an increase of 665,000, or more than 20 per cent. in ten years. The nucleus of this great metropolis is the City, within the ancient walls, the population of which has diminished as that of the circumference has increased. In 1861 the registered inhabitants of all ages and both sexes within the lines of the ancient walls were 41,076. There are now only 25,360, being a diminution of more than 38 per cent. in ten years. The population of the City is only given at about 70,000. The inhabited houses in 1861 were 5781, and there are now 3722, which is a diminution of more than 35 per cent. The explanation is that as London has increased by successive annular accretions at the extremities, it has become more and more convenient to appropriate the inner circle to the purposes of mercantile and commercial transactions, of which our metropolis is the centre; in fact, the City has become one great counting-house. The City is divided into ninety-six parishes, and the average population of each of them in 1861 was 428 persons, of both sexes and of all ages. It is now 264, and the average area of each is three acres and a half. The population of some of them has almost or altogether disappeared. The City is exceedingly rich in endowments, consisting, first, of the title rent-charge. Then come rich parochial consolidated funds, under the name of parish or church estates, composed of ancient bequests, the original objects of which have been forgotten, and the original documents belonging to them having been destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. Then there is a great variety of miscellaneous appropriations, most of which would be obsolete or mischievous even if there were inhabitants to share in them. Lastly, there were the churches themselves, the sites and materials of which might, with a few exceptions, be sold, with their respective parsonage-houses, at the high rates obtaining in situations where land sells by the foot at fabulous prices; and the churchyards might be retained as open spaces for public health and recreation. He had made several estimates of the aggregate value of those intramural parochial endowments; but they were not such as he would like to publish in anticipation of an official inquiry. The returns of the parochial charities of London and Westminster moved for by the Bishop of London in 1865 were delusive, because they merely showed the results obtained from the torpid, self-interested management of incorporeal holders. Property had increased in value in the City to an extraordinary degree. Votes of thanks to Sir Charles and to the chairman for presiding brought the proceedings to a close.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY.

SATURDAY last was the occasion of several interesting events in connection with the completion and improvement of the railway communication between the western and north-western suburbs of the metropolis and the heart of the City. On that day there were officially opened the North Junction line, about a mile and a half in length, connecting the station at High-street, Kensington, with that at Addison road; the New South Kensington station; and more important, perhaps, than either of these, the last portion of the Metropolitan District Railway, extending from Blackfriars to the Mansion House or Cannon-street station. Traffic on these several portions of the line commenced on Monday.

The widening of the South Kensington station to three times its original size has been a work of considerable difficulty, on account of the limited time that could be devoted to its execution. The works were commenced in April last, and some portions of them were very heavy. The existing station wall, for instance, a massive solid structure of concrete and brickwork almost as hard as granite, and nine feet thick, had to be removed. The huge mass, weighing about 10,000 tons, was broken up into manageable fragments by blasting and the use of steel wedges. The appearance of the station during the progress of its conversion was remarkable, as every description of work had to be proceeded with simultaneously. Thus, the painting and glazing of the finished roof were going on in one place, whilst a few yards further on the excavation only was in progress. The original station had been designed by Mr. Fowler, with a view to the possible necessity for extension, and had not this forethought been exercised it would have been impossible to execute the works within the time actually occupied. The works to be performed between Blackfriars and the Mansion House were of an almost unprecedented character even in metropolitan railway experience. The line for a considerable length is constructed under, and occupies the entire width of, Queen Victoria-street; and as the space under that street had been already devoted by the Metropolitan Board of Works to the construction of vaults 12 ft. in depth, and two subways (one of which is 8 ft. by 8 ft., and the other 6 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.), the railway works had to be adapted to their conditions. This was effected by keeping the railway below the vaults and subways, and the construction resolved itself generally into a double tier of wrought-iron girders over the railway, one set being placed under and carrying the vaults and subways, and the other set over those structures, and carrying the road. The weights to be sustained are, of course, enormous, and massive wrought-iron columns have been placed under the girders wherever practicable. One portion of the railway works extends under the church of St. Nicholas. In putting in this portion the process adopted was to sink wells at intervals, about 3 ft. 6 in. in width, in front of, and extending under, the church wall, and to fill these wells—which were 40 ft. in depth—with solid brickwork in cement. By this means the original foundations of the church were extended downwards to below the level of the railway, and the excavation for the latter could be safely proceeded with. On the opposite side of the roadway a tall chimney-stack, belonging to Messrs. Clay's printing offices, had to be dealt with in a similar manner. Near Broad-street-hill the line diverges from Queen Victoria-street and passes on the south side of Great Trinity-lane. Here the execution of the works involved special difficulties on account of the cutting for the station, extending for nearly its entire length to within some 5 ft. of lofty and heavily-loaded warehouses, and in one instance, for a length of about 50 ft., the cutting extended 5 ft. underneath and inside the building. In the course of the excavation for this portion a considerable quantity of human remains had to be removed from the burial-ground of the German Lutheran chapel; in fact, the soil at this point, from the surface to a depth of 16 ft., consisted of little else than skulls and bones. At the eastern end of the station, abutting on Garlick-hill, a very perfect passage was discovered, about 20 ft. wide, with a pointed arched roof built of squared chalk, with roughly-moulded ribs. Houses were built over this arch, and no doubt the inhabitants were quite ignorant of the vacuum under their houses, which was large enough to swallow them all up. The date of the passage is probably about the fourteenth century, and it is supposed to have extended down to the river, and to some point north of Cannon-street.

The above-ground portion of the station stands between New Earl-street and Bow-lane, and the entrances to the booking-offices are in Cannon-street, in sight of the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange, and the Bank of England, from which they are distant only two or three minutes' walk. The platforms, which are reached or left by easy and well-lighted entrance and exit stairs 9 ft. wide, are about 23 ft. below the level of the street. Each of these platforms, of which there are three double—i.e., having rails on both sides, and one single—is 500 ft. in length, and the double ones are 15 ft. wide. They are to be covered to a few inches beyond their edges with roofs of iron, supported by central columns, and filled from the ridge to the eaves with strong ribbed plate glass. The space over the rails will be open to the sky, and thus afford perfect ventilation; and this station will be one of the most light and airy of the Metropolitan system. At present the station is in a very incomplete and unfinished condition. On Saturday, indeed, in spite of the unparalleled exertions which had been made to prepare it for the occasion, it looked more like a mass of ruins—the remains of some great edifice which had been subjected to a process of destruction—than the commencement of a handsome and commodious edifice. Piers, columns, and arches stood out separate and distinct from each other without any evidence of their relation to a general design. Stone, brick, and concrete walls were revealed in all their original nakedness, and huge rafters or light iron framework stretched across from point to point, guiltless of slate or glass or any form of covering, and only dimly suggesting that they formed portions of the necessary skeleton of an effective and permanent roof. Considering, however, the shortness of the period which has been occupied in the execution of these works, it is rather surprising that the station is so well advanced than that it is still so far from completion. It was not until March 21 last that the contractors (Messrs. Kelk, Waring, Brothers, and Lucas) obtained possession of the land required for this, the heaviest, portion of the works; and to accomplish the progress that has already been effected it has been necessary to employ, within a length of 280 yards from the terminus, a force of no less than 2000 workmen, who have been employed night and day, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Walker, their able and indefatigable representative. From this space of 280 yards 150,000 tons of earthwork and rubbish have been carried away in the course of the last three months. In the same time more than 50,000 tons of new materials for construction have been brought upon the ground. In the station itself upwards of 1000 tons of iron and steel will be used.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—At Wednesday's sitting of the London School Board, the discussion of the scheme of education was again proceeded with. By a majority of 21 to 15, Latin was omitted from the discretionary subjects, and the consideration whether a modern language should be included was postponed. Another industrial school's officer was appointed; and it was resolved that immediate application should be made to the Education Department for power to establish twenty schools in the metropolis. Mr. E. R. Hobson was elected architect to the board, at a salary of £500 per annum.

POSTAL TARIFF.—The new Postmaster-General has more than restored the old convenience by abolishing the sample-post altogether, and by giving us a new tariff for letters, which is to come into operation on Aug. 1. It is as follows:—Not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; above 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz., 1½d.; above 2 oz., but not exceeding 4 oz., 2d.; above 4 oz., but not exceeding 6 oz., 2½d.; above 6 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz., 3d.; above 8 oz., but not exceeding 10 oz., 3½d.; above 10 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz., 4d. The book-post and the halfpenny circular post will remain as before; and, though the penny is retained as the minimum for a letter, the weight it will carry is doubled, and the postage of letters above the ounce limit is reduced by one half. A similar concession has been made in the charge for money orders. Formerly the smallest sum cost 3d. to send, and the fees ran—3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. They now are—for sums under 10s., 1d.; for 10s., and under £1, 2d.; £1 and under £2, 3d.; and so on, an additional penny fee for each pound sent.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF LATE EVENTS IN FRANCE.

Most of the illustrations we this week publish of late events in France have already been more or less fully described. Our first Engraving (that on the top of page 4) represents an interior in Paris while the fighting was going on, after the Versailles troops entered the city. A party of National Guards had taken refuge in one of the houses which the Regulars would have to pass, and there prepared to resist. The windows were barricaded with mattresses and other things; the walls were loopholed; and from the 'vantage ground thus gained a fire was poured upon the soldiers till the latter forced an entry into the tenement and dislodged the occupants, most of whom—men, women, and children—were made prisoners, and marched off to Versailles amongst other groups captured either in like circumstances or behind barricades

in the streets. We fancy the women in this instance were not willing participators in the resistance offered, and we hope they and the children were not too harshly dealt with.

In our Number for June 24 full particulars were given of the condition and aspect of the prisoners at Versailles. From that description we need now only reprint a couple of extracts explanatory of the Engravings we now publish:—"To the right of the door as one enters is what is called the Lions' Den, a gloomy recess, formed by the extremity of the gallery, closed in front by a strong boarding about 5 ft. high, in the centre of which is a low door. Several sentries pace to and fro in front of this receptacle for the most desperate, dangerous, and, as far as can be judged, the guiltiest of the prisoners. The countenances that peered over the barricade and looked at the unaccustomed visitors (for it is

not easy to get access to the Orangerie), with a curiosity, perhaps, not unmingled with hope, were generally unprepossessing, and very much such as one might expect to see looking along a musket-barrel behind a barricade of a different description."

"Between the Lions' Den and the other extremity of the galleries, where are kept the class of prisoners known as the *Intéressants*, against whom there appears to be little to allege, there is a long interval, where many hundreds of hapless beings rove about, lie on the ground, loiter listlessly against walls, or stand in small groups conversing in low tones. Among them are seen the strangest figures and the most dilapidated costumes. Even my guide, accustomed as he was to strange sights, could not but pause to gaze in wonder at one extraordinary object we encountered. This was a beardless man, of any age between twenty



LATE EVENTS IN FRANCE: TRANSPORTING CAPTURED INCENDIARIES FROM PARIS TO VERSAILLES.

and thirty, not less than 6 ft. 2 in. in height, and as thin as he was tall. His small head was surmounted by a battered wide-awake, of great breadth of brim, and of a dusty grey colour, which as nearly as possible matched the cadaverous hue of his countenance and his dingy linen frock and trousers. The shoes on his stockingless feet were covered with dust, and looked the same colour as the rest. He was like some monstrous insect which had lived in a dust-hole till it had taken the colour of its habitation. He had no shoulders or hips, or protuberances of any kind, but looked like a long stick with clothes on. He gazed vacantly about him, and when he saw us looking at him he shambled uneasily away. Hard by was a group of prisoners, squatted on the ground, eating. The prison allowance is bread and water, but occasionally they get preserved meat, and these had some. Altogether their condition is wretched, and one cannot help pitying those among them (and doubtless there are some such) who may be innocent, although taken under suspicious circumstances.

The above illustration represents a party of incendiaries, who had been caught in the act of setting fire to various parts of Paris, on their way, under escort, to Versailles, where they were, no doubt, relegated to the Lions' Den, there to await the meed

due to their crime. It is sad to note that not only men and old women) in whom virago-like propensities had obliterated their natural feminine instincts) but fair girls and mere boys figure here. Desperate indeed must have been the passions that combined such varied characters in the perpetration of crimes such as those of which these unhappy creatures are accused.

Our Number for June 24 also contained an account of the connection of the Orleans Princes with the Army of the Loire. The Duc de Chartres, of whom we now publish a Portrait, serving under the name of Robert Lefort, had the rank of chef d'escadron in the auxiliary staff, and was under the orders of General Dargent. He accompanied Major Senault, of the staff, when he went to arrange some difficulties which had arisen with respect to the limits laid down by the armistice, the officers on the other side being Colonel Wiebe and Captain de Heister, of the army of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Duke's mother's near kinsman. The official reports concerning Chef d'Escadron Lefort speak in high terms of his bravery, assiduity, and military aptitude.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who signs himself "A Communalist," gives some information concerning the late rebellion and its chiefs which will be interesting to our readers. He says:—

"During three months a great deal has been said about the Commune, chiefly by those who judged it from without. Until now, however, the views of one side only have been represented. A general *ex post facto*, interrupted sometimes by a few courageous men, is universally uttered, and the accusers freely abuse their fallen adversaries without giving them an opportunity to justify themselves or waiting for their defence. It is, however, time that the accused should be heard.

"Not only are the principles on which the insurrection of March 18 based itself unfairly construed, but the facts are grossly misrepresented and the men calumniated. I do not pretend to say that the errors which have been scattered, and which seemed now deeply rooted in the minds of the English public, were all put forward with a knowledge of their untruthfulness. It is always a difficult task to judge accurately a revolution when it is surrounded by people whose interest it is to exhibit its principles in a false light, who slander the men in order to attack the idea, who impeach their honesty and proclaim triumphant their faults, but are silent on their good qualities, and cover the most important social movement of the age with a thick mist which years alone can dispel.

"Perhaps the faithful testimony of an eye-witness, who has

attentively observed and taken part in the insurrection of Paris, and, moreover, whose daily intercourse with the principal leaders of the movement afforded him valuable information, may be the agreeable to your readers. It is far from my purpose to be the blind panegyrist of all the acts of the Commune; although sharing their opinions, I do not approve of all their measures. My wish is to give an impartial and unprejudiced account of what I saw and what I know.

"There is, first of all, a prevalent tendency to include under the appellation of 'Communists' not only the members of the Commune themselves, but all those who sided with the insurrection. It is important to refute this enormous blunder. The insurgents are not 'Communists;' they were 'Communalists,' by which term I mean partisans of the self-government (autonomie) of Paris. Communalism implies the municipal franchise of each town, represented by a council elected by the urban population. The commune is little more than a municipal council, except as to the extent of its authority. It has therefore nothing to do with Communism, of which the basis is the division of property. Louis Blanc, for instance, is a great socialist, but his ideas are not the same as those of Proudhon. The revolution at the outset was essentially communalistic; the proletarians as well as the better-educated class of advanced Democrats saw with rage the conspiracies of the National Assembly against that Republic for which they had sighed and suffered so long. They wanted substantial guarantees against the Monarchical tendencies of a rural Assembly, as well as for the good faith of M. Thiers, whose Republicanism the past gave a right to doubt; and the self-government of Paris, the exclusion of the army from the capital, were, for them, sufficient guarantees against any encroachment on their liberties. Communism was not even one of the eventual views of the revolution, and differed so manifestly from the opinions of the leaders that they strenuously repulsed that appellation when it was hurled at them by the reactionist press of Versailles. Those who should be disposed to doubt the fact can refer to their proclamations.

"This important point established, I must add that distinct socialist principles were not clearly affirmed in any of their programmes. From my private intercourse with the chief leaders, I inferred that the majority sought in Federalism a solution of the social problems which the revolution had raised, and considered a Federal Republic the only form of government under which they could be fully carried out. It has been absurdly alleged that some members of the Commune advocated a Confederation of 38,000 independent municipalities. How could a man be mad enough to propose seriously such a plan? I can assert that none of them ever went farther in their Federal ideas than a form of government similar to that of Switzerland.

"Another point which has always been contested is the legality of the Communal elections in a numerical point of view. It was said that abstention had triumphed, that the candidates had not obtained a sufficient number of suffrages to make their election regular. Now, the number of persons that voted (200,000) was nearly the same as that which sent the deputies to the Assembly. If the first election was legal, the second one must necessarily be so too. Out of these 200,000 electors only a very limited number were Communists; about 130,000 adhered generally to the Communalist programme, and the remainder represented Republicans of all shades, who, instinctively feeling that Paris meant Republic and Versailles Monarchy, sturdily sustained the Commune, although they did not share its socialist ideas.

"But one of the objects which the revolution of March had most at heart was the separation of the Church from the State, the annihilation of the clerical influence which has constantly proved so fatal to France. The Roman Catholic priests—all-powerful in ignorant countries, because they derive their power from the very ignorance of the masses—have always desperately laboured against revolution, reacted against the Republic, and crushed it in its bud. Paris was aware of that, and, knowing that liberty cannot grow by the side of the infallibility of the Pope, the Communists were determined not to spare the Church and to deal it hard blows.

"When universal suffrage replaced the Comité Central by the Commune, the greater number of the first were elected members of the second. Another Central Committee was immediately formed by young and inexperienced men under the pretext of controlling the military organization of the Federal forces. Although they proclaimed their intention of not meddling with Communal affairs, they exercised a strong pressure; and I will show later what disastrous influence this rival power had on the fate of the insurrection.

"The acts of the Commune showed very soon that it possessed no *équilibre*; there were too many young men of action, entirely devoted to their cause, but entirely devoid of political experience. We wanted more men like Delescluze, Félix Pyat, Bealay, Vaillant, and Courmet to check enthusiastic and ardent spirits like Duval, Flourens, and Clément. Men of action were indispensable, but men of thought and prudence were still more so, especially to counterbalance the inexperience of the young element, and exercise over it a salutary influence. Proofs of this fact were not long in showing themselves. Although Delescluze was the real soul of the Commune, he was not seconded in such a way as to enable him to control the majority of his young and daring colleagues. When the first attack on Versailles was planned early in April, Delescluze and Pyat (who were then on the military commission) were radically opposed to it. There was no military genius at that time really capable of taking the field. In spite, however, of their wise remonstrances, a sortie was made in the direction of Mont Valérien. Everybody knows the result: Flourens and Duval met their death, and the National Guards, little prepared for such a reception, dispersed in disorder. Delescluze told me afterwards that the sortie was made even before the sanction of the military commission had been obtained. This explains the arrest of General Bergeret, who was one of the promoters of this sortie.

"It was becoming more and more obvious that, without a competent man to direct the military situation, and organize skilfully

the Federal forces, the insurrection must inevitably be crushed. Cluseret arrived in Paris at this critical juncture, and his presence was hailed with enthusiasm by those who had a real sentiment of the danger. Cluseret soon justified this opinion by doing wonders in a wonderfully short time. Before his arrival the ramparts were unarmed, the southern forts unfit for resistance, and the National Guard (in a military point of view) a chaos. A few days after the armament was complete, the Federal battalions were well organized, the artillery was working regularly; in short, the military position was so radically changed that it appeared marvellous how one man could have done the work. A fighting General was required; Cluseret found one in the person of Dombrowski, without speaking of Okolowitz and Eudes.

"I found myself so often in contact with this extraordinary man (who, in my opinion, was one of the ablest minds of the Commune) that I can speak of his abilities from personal knowledge. He was a powerful writer as well as a good General. His chief characteristics were perfect coolness, unlimited confidence in his own judgment, great rapidity of decision, and extraordinary bravery. At one glance, he understood the advantages and defects of a position, but suffered no interference in his plans or control over his actions."

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP ON WIMBLEDON COMMON.

The volunteers will open camp for the great annual prize com-



COMMANDANT ROBERT LE FORT (DUC DE CHARTRES).

petition at Wimbledon on Monday next, on which day the shooting commences; and when the visitor sees Canvas-town spread out before him complete to a tent-peg and pole-gye, miles of plank fences, arabesque restaurant buildings covering some half an acre, a post-office, telegraph office, and even a savings bank office, it is probable, for such is the perfunctory spirit of the times, that he will take things as he finds them, and never trouble himself with thinking of the labour and drudgery which must have been undergone somewhere to bring things into the condition in which he will then see them. But Wimbledon Camp is not the creation of a night. No Board of Works has been able to unearth and utilise the fairy familiar in the pages of our childhood lore, who with a stroke of her wand called up a mighty castle, or substituted a garden for a wilderness by a mere wave of her hand. Our age is a prosaic one, and the workmen have been toiling on Wimbledon-common for the last six weeks. There is something to show for the work. The camp is inclosed and in a great measure pitched. The restaurant buildings are all but complete, and are now receiving the coat of blue and white paint which it has become the fashion, from some recondite aesthetic notion, to bestow upon them. Probably it is a matter of necessity that the Coldstream Guardsmen, of whom there is a strong detachment in camp, supplemented by smaller detachments from the Marines and the 4th, 9th, and 22nd of the Line, should have the duty of pitching the tents in readiness for their volunteer occupants; but it might be wished that it were possible that the task should devolve on the volunteers themselves. When volunteers take to canvas, the *raison d'être* is presumably that they become accustomed to the veritable realities of an emergency which would compel them to take to canvas for actual service;

and surely, on this view, it is well that they should not only know how to live in a but when up, but also how to put it up in the first instance. When forced to reconcile themselves to the knowledge that the volunteers do not pitch their own tents, it is some consolation to note that the regulars, at all events, are having good practice and gaining useful experience. Their handiwork is a credit to them; but it is to be noticed that many unoccupied tents are left standing with no trench. This is a mistake. Without a trench no tent ought to be considered finished. The entrenching ought to be reckoned part and parcel of the construction. Without it the ground in the interior in wet weather becomes quite sodden, and, having no such chance of drying in the sun's rays as the outside surface, becomes a fertile engenderer of rheumatism and kindred disorders.

The London Scottish and the Victorias have done their own work in the matter of tent-pitching. The latter, indeed, furnish their own tents, and seem to be obliged to the War-Office for the loan of so much as a camp kettle. They do their own catering and cooking, and, judging from the savoury odours from their range, have in their ranks some not unworthy to inherit the mantle of Soyer. A detachment of the London Scottish, nearly 100 strong, has been in camp since Saturday last, "enjoying," by special permission of the War-Office, a week's preliminary drilling and firing practice. This is the first example at Wimbledon of such an encampment—common enough in the country. The detachment, which is under the command of Captain Mackenzie,

lives under strict military discipline, mounting guard every night as if in the field, and for any infraction of discipline exemplary punishment is meted out. On Tuesday evening a man on guard (not on sentry) was seduced by the sounds of mirth and music in the mess-marquee to quit the guard tent, and for this heinous breach of the Articles of War the detected criminal was remorselessly sentenced to the dire infliction of an extra turn of guard duty. Morning parade sounds at half-past five, and there is drill till half-past seven, an appetiser for breakfast being furnished by long cross-country skirmishing progress under the supervision of Captain Page, the adjutant of the regiment. Evening drill lasts from seven to half-past eight. Like the Victorias, the London Scottish do their own catering and cooking, and it was an edifying spectacle to witness a stout private in a kilt shelling peas; while a captain, who did good service as a member of the English ambulance during the late war, cleaned knives and forks as if to the manner born. The regiment will send two strong companies to take part in the autumn manoeuvres in Berkshire, of which not the least interesting feature will be the working and assimilation of the "Scratch" battalions, into which must be formed the draughts contributed by the various regiments.

The "Cottage," for years the dwelling, during the camp time, of the chairman of the council of the association, has this year no longer Lord Elcho for its occupant, but Lord Ducie, his successor in the chairmanship. The other members of the executive committee are Colonel Fletcher and Captain Page. Captain Mildmay will continue to fulfil the duties of secretary, an office with which his name has been so long and so creditably connected. Captain Drake, R.E., is, as of yore, the Engineer officer in charge of the camp, assisted by Captain Eyre, of the Coldstreams. Lord Hinchinbroke, of the same regiment, is in command of all the regular troops in camp, consisting of, in addition to those already mentioned, a detachment of Engineers and a troop of light cavalry, and a detachment, mounted and dismounted, of the Army Service Corps. As camp commandant, Colonel Colvin, whose popularity in this capacity was only equal to his efficiency, is succeeded by Colonel Phillips, of the Grenadier Guards, the former officer having left the staff. Some valuable alterations are to be noted with respect to the butts. The long-range butts, formerly several hundred yards apart, have been concentrated into one long continuous butt, with a frontage of 220 ft. Thus in a great match, such as that for the Elcho shield, the spectators from the Grand Stand or elsewhere will have the whole of the firing-interest focussed together into one place, instead of being so diffused that it was impossible to witness more than one competition at once. Two short-range butts have been entirely removed, and the five on the extreme right of the ground have been materially lengthened—the general effect being greater concentration of targets,

and, consequently, a larger space of the common left uninterfered with. The improvements cost about £600. It is understood that when the bill is passed for the transfer of Wimbledon-common to a body of conservators, the National Rifle Association will for the future pay £100 in the name of rent.

The Belgian contingent are to have a special camp of their own in the vicinity of the shooting-house. The King of the Belgians continues his liberal annual subscription of £150 to the funds of the National Association, which, on its part, devotes upwards of £300 to supplement his Majesty's contribution toward a fund for special prizes. In addition to these a piece of plate of the value of £50 is to be given, under the title of the "Civil Prize," to be competed for by Belgian volunteers, being the gift of the municipal representatives who took part in the presentation of the national address to the King and Queen of the Belgians. The Canadian team will also, it is understood, have a special camp. With characteristic Transatlantic acquisitiveness, they have entered themselves for everything open to them; and, seeing that a few of them who visited Irvine the other day brought back some £100 as "plunder," it is at least probable that our colonial cousins will make their shooting pay their expenses, even if they should not carry over the water the Elcho shield the first time of asking. Captain Skinner, who commands them, is said to rule them with an iron rod in the matter of temperance, diet, and regular hours. The London Scottish would fain have had the Canadians as their guests; but a certain fluid more potent than cold water is very plentiful in the quarters of the Scots, and, although they are strongheaded enough to be able to take any number of "richt gude williewaughts"—whatever form of imbibable matter that mysterious expression may signify—and to shoot straight as well,

Captain Skinner may have been wise in his generation to keep Glenalbyn between his men and the "barley bree." All the world have not Scotch heads.

MUSIC

The performance of Thomas's "Hamlet" at Covent Garden last Saturday need not detain us longer than is necessary to give an opinion of M. Faure's embodiment of the Prince. How the work is produced by Mr. Gye the public well know, nor are they ignorant of the exact merits of Mlle. Sessi's Ophelia. With regard to M. Faure, we say at once that his impersonation justifies all the encomiums lavished upon it by the sometimes untrustworthy Paris press. It is remarkable for an elaborate finish such as we rarely notice on the Anglo-Italian stage; and not less is it noticeable for a highly-strung intensity of manner which never becomes an exaggeration. M. Faure attempts no new reading of the character. His Hamlet is the conventional sable-clad personage with whom everybody has an acquaintance; but, at the same time, the familiar outlines of the part are filled in with a thoughtfulness, a minute care, and an admirable propriety which command undagging attention as of right. M. Faure was, like every actor of resource, most forcible in the most trying scenes of the drama. Throughout Hamlet's first and second interview with the "ghost of Denmark's majesty," as throughout the closet scene with the Queen, he made a profound impression, and convinced everyone present that his histrionic powers are not a whit less great than those which have given him distinction as a singer. We observe that "Hamlet" is to be repeated, and counsel all who admire genuine ability on the operatic stage to see the Prince of M. Faure. "Il Trovatore" was played, on Monday, to an immense audience, Madame Patti taking the part of Leonora and Signor Mario that of Manrico. Neither lady nor gentleman is best suited by Verdi's opera, and this explains, perhaps, why they so rarely appear in it. But neither could undertake anything without presenting points of interest; and it is not often that the last act of "Il Trovatore" has been more finely played than on Monday night. Both the Leonora and Manrico were "on their mettle," each stimulating the other to that height of dramatic intensity at which the actor disappears in the part. The result was immensely exciting, and the house was "brought down" in a manner rarely noticeable at aristocratic Covent Garden. Mlle. Scialchi sang the music of Azucena very well; and Signor Graziani was the melodramatic Count di Luna he always delights to portray. On Tuesday the opera was "Fra Diavolo;" on Thursday "Il Barbiere;" on Friday "Le Nozze," for the benefit of Madame Lucca (Cherubino); and to-night "L'Etoile du Nord" will be performed.

Illness has again been retarding the artistic progress of Mlle. Marimon, and damaging the fortunes of Her Majesty's Opera. Otherwise "La Sonnambula" would have been given on Tuesday, with the attractive French lady as Amina. As it was, the manager put forward "Rigoletto," with Mlle. Irma di Murska as Gilda, Madame Trebelli as Maddalena, and M. Capoul as the Duke. Of the first two artists it is only necessary to say that they sustained previous reputation in their respective parts, Mlle. di Murska being very successful in the more intensely dramatic scenes of the opera. M. Capoul overacted and oversang from beginning to end; and this fault seems to be chronic with him. He should cultivate more repose of manner, and secure that contrast which is the secret of not a little stage success. When a man goes on incessantly tearing a passion to tatters, the lookers-on soon become indifferent to his ravings. Signor Poli again appeared as Sparafucile; and the rôle of the Jester was undertaken by a new baritone, Signor Mendorez, a Spaniard, we believe, who comes with an agreeable presence, a good, though light, voice, and some intelligence. We shall not venture to assay his value after but one hearing. Enough, for the present, that he made a favourable impression. The remaining operas of the week were thus announced:—Thursday, "La Figlia del Reggimento;" Friday, "Les Huguenots;" Saturday, "La Sonnambula."

The last concert of the Philharmonic Society took place, on Monday, in St. James's Hall, when an attractive, if not novel, programme was presented. Among the selections given were Beethoven's symphony in A (No. 7), Mozart's symphony in E flat, Sir S. Bennett's overture descriptive of Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," and Weber's "Jubilee." The two symphonies need not detain us, but it should be said of our distinguished countryman's overture that it very well stood the test of companionship with the works of foreign masters. Anything more happily illustrative or more charming, apart from illustration, we may search long to find. Signor Sivori was the solo instrumentalist, and introduced a "concerto," which, being in one movement, ought to bear some other name. The work is merely a show-piece of no value whatever, except as a means of display. Mlle. Titens (who appeared for Mlle. Marimon) and Madame Trebelli were the vocalists. The New Philharmonic Society brought its season to an end, on Wednesday, with a conversation in St. George's Hall. There was a large attendance, and some excellent music was discoursed during the evening.

Mr. Lindsay-Sloper's concert took place, in Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday afternoon, the beneficiaries being assisted by Mlle. Liebe (violin), Signor Pezze (violin), Mr. G. A. Osborne (piano), and a company of vocalists, including Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Santley. The usual sort of programme was provided, and the customary satisfaction given. Mr. Sloper, it appears, is about leaving for America, as the solo-pianist of a concert party organised and directed by Mr. George Dolby.

Herr Stockhausen's concert took place, in Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday, and presented a very novel feature—the programme consisting of the twenty songs in Schubert's "Die Schöne Müllerin," sung by Mlle. Loewe, Mr. Arthur Byron, and Herr Stockhausen, accompanied by Miss Agnes Zimmermann. As Schubert did not set to music all the numbers in the "Liederkreis" of Wilhelm Müller, those so overlooked were read by Madame Stockhausen with considerable effect. How much the performance was enjoyed by the lovers of Schubert's songs we need not say, especially as it was given under the most favourable conditions. Herr Stockhausen's share of the twenty had a faultless rendering, thanks to his perfect knowledge of the subject, and the dramatic earnestness he is so well able to infuse into his singing. There was an appreciative though not a crowded audience.

The third of the six concerts to be given in the Albert Hall by the Society of Arts took place on Wednesday, under Sir Michael Costa's direction. A miscellaneous programme was executed, the principal artists being Mlle. Titens, Madame Sherrington, Madame Trebelli, Signor Poli, and Signor Sivori. As usual, the band played a selection of overtures, &c., and played well; but we must continue to insist that not by the presentation of foreign music and foreign artists are the foundations of an English school to be laid.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—It is reported that the following important changes and appointments will be made:—Lord Blomfield will retire from the Embassy at Vienna and will be replaced by Sir A. Buchanan. Lord Augustus Loftus will succeed Sir A. Buchanan at St. Petersburg; and Mr. Odo Russell, will be appointed Ambassador in Berlin. Mr. Morier will be promoted from Darmstadt to Stuttgart, and Lord Tenterden will replace Mr. Odo Russell at the Foreign Office.

THE MORTALITY AT BUENOS AYRES.—Late advices from Buenos Ayres put us in possession of some ghastly statistics of the late yellow-fever plague. During January, February, March, April, and May the epidemic raged, and during the nine days from April 3 to 12, 3985 are said to have died, out of a population of about 70,000. On the 11th, the Board of Health ordered all who could do so to leave the city. During the visitation 23,000 appeared to have perished. From a list of poor patients, attended on behalf of the British Legation, it appears that during an interval of a month, out of a total of 67, 50 were cured and 17 died. These deaths were all males, of the average age of thirty-five years. Out of 4000 victims, whose ages have been ascertained, 1800 died before the age of thirty, 1600 between the age of thirty and fifty, and 600 between fifty and ninety—that is, out of every twenty, 9 died under thirty, 8 between thirty and fifty, and 3 between fifty and ninety.

CHICHESTER TRAINING-SHIP.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., on Wednesday, distributed the prizes awarded to the boys who had distinguished themselves by good conduct and ability during the last year. A large number of the subscribers to the institution, which is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, were present; and those who preferred the river to the rail embarked on board the Sea Swallow, at Charing-cross pier, and, enlivened by the music of a brass band formed of boys from the farm (another branch of the Great Queen-street Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children), had a pleasant trip to Greenhithe, where the Chichester is moored. When the steamer came in sight the Chichester presented a gay and animated appearance, being "dressed" from stem to stern in her brightest bunting, while her smart, sailor-like young crew, in blue caps and shirts and white trousers, but barefooted, manned the yards, and cheered heartily as the guests went on board. A succession of thunderstorms unfortunately interfered with the programme, and after luncheon the prizes were distributed below on the main deck instead of in the open air, Lady Victoria Ashley fastening the good-conduct silver medals to the jackets of the boys to whom they were awarded. The report, read by Mr. W. Williams, the secretary, showed that there were at present 199 lads on board, of whom 157 had been received since the beginning of the year. Since January, 1867, when the Chichester institution was opened, 900 boys had been received. Of these, 537 had gone into the merchant service, 41 into the Royal Navy, and 31 had been placed in situations on shore. The majority of the boys were most anxious to enter the Royal Navy, but the Admiralty would not receive the boys, however good their conduct, or whatever their ability might be, unless the certificate of birth could be produced. This institution, it should be remembered, was especially intended for the reception of homeless and destitute children, and boys who were known to have been convicted were not received. In order to meet the hard and fast rule of the Admiralty Mr. Williams had, with only the scanty information which could be drawn from some hapless little orphan found wandering in the streets, spent hours and hours in searching through parish registers, in the hope—too often a vain hope—that he might get the information which would enable the boy to begin the career he had set his heart upon. It was very important to look after the boys when they returned from the first voyage, and, in order to keep them out of the hands of the "crimps," a home had been established and placed under the care of the society's shipping agent, Mr. Scouler, whose genial qualities had won for him from the boys the title of "father." The reports furnished by captains of the conduct of the Chichester boys who had been to sea were highly satisfactory. During the half year, out of seventy-six boys who returned from a first voyage, sixty-three had certificates of ability marked "very good," six marked good, and in only five cases captains had declined to report; while for conduct sixty-two were reported "very good," and six "good." In a large majority of cases boys who had been on a second, third, and fourth voyage had brought back satisfactory certificates. A letter had been received from the Trinity House acknowledging the value of the services rendered to the mercantile marine by the committee of the Chichester in training boys with a view to make them good seamen, and announcing that the Elder Brethren had determined to make an annual grant of £21 to the institution. A report made to Captain Thurburn, the superintendent of the ship, by two gentlemen in no way connected with the institution—Captain Frain, of the Royal Naval Reserve, and Captain Campbell—testified to the proficiency shown by the boys in seamanship and to the thorough discipline and cleanliness enforced on board the ship. Lord Shaftesbury then briefly addressed the meeting, and, referring to the report which had been read and to the happy, healthy lads around him, congratulated the meeting upon the success which had attended their efforts to relieve the juvenile destitute population of London by removing them from the midst of poverty, misery, and crime, and placing them in a position to earn a livelihood with benefit not only to themselves but to their country. Mr. W. S. Fitzwilliam, chairman of the committee, moved, and Mr. Robert Fleming seconded, a vote of thanks to Lord Shaftesbury, which was accorded with cheers; and, his Lordship having moved a vote of thanks to the committee and Mr. Williams, whose services to the institution he warmly eulogised, the company went on the upper deck in order to enjoy a boat-race between the crews of the six ship's boats. The boys went through their drill, singing cheerily the while; and about six o'clock the visitors returned to town.

CHRISTIANS VERSUS CHRISTIAN SECTS.—Last Saturday afternoon the Dean of Westminster delivered an interesting lecture before a large audience in the School of Mines, Jermyn-street, on "The Early Christians." Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., presided. In the course of his lecture, Dean Stanley said:—"It is reported that John Wesley once in the crisis of the night, found himself, as he thought, at the gates of hell. He knocked, and asked, who were within. 'Are there any Protestants here?' he asked. 'Yes,' was the answer; 'a great many.' 'Any Roman Catholics?' 'Yes; a great many.' 'Any Church of England men?' 'Yes; a great many.' 'Any Presbyterians?' 'Yes; a great many.' 'Any Wesleyans?' 'Yes; a great many.' Disappointed and discouraged, especially at the last reply, he traced his steps upwards, found himself at the gates of Paradise, and here he repeated the same questions. 'Any Wesleyans here?' 'No.' 'Any Presbyterians?' 'No.' 'Any Church of England men?' 'No.' 'Any Roman Catholics?' 'No.' 'Who have you, then, here?' he asked, in astonishment. 'We know nothing here,' was the reply, 'of any of the names you have mentioned. The only name of which we know anything here is "Christian." We are all Christians here, and of those we have a great multitude (which no man can number), of all nations, and kindreds, and peoples, and tongues.' That is the truth which we shall have to learn hereafter about the name Christian; it may be as well for us to learn it here. It includes, and comprises, and overrides all the others by which men have been divided, because it is the name derived from Him to whom they all look, from whom they are all descended, in whom they all live. 'Christianity' is a nobler name than any particular form of Christianity. 'Christianism' is a more magnificent name than any particular creed or section of 'Christians,' because 'Christian' is a greater name than any particular opinion or custom, and because Christ is a greater name than any person, or teacher, or doctrine, or custom, than any other which has appeared on earth."

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S. V.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, various rewards were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. The St. David's life-boat, presented by the Earl of Dartmouth and his tenantry, brought ashore the crew of the schooner Mersey, of Liverpool, which had been wrecked on the South Bishop Rock. The Lynmouth life-boat had gone off in a gale and heavy sea, and saved a man who was in imminent peril, his boat, which was at anchor off Lynmouth, having been overtaken by the gale which had suddenly sprung up, and being in great danger of foundering or going on the rocks, no ordinary boat being able to go to his aid. It was the first service performed by the life-boat on this station, her crew readily coming forward, and the boat being very quickly manned and launched. The Rhyl tubular life-boat, during a strong northerly wind, went out to the distressed schooner Eleanor, of Newquay (Cardiganshire), which had gone on the Constable Banks, and assisted her and her crew off the sands and into a place of safety. Rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1500 were also made on different life-boat establishments, and various works at life-boat stations were ordered to be carried out, at a cost of £800. A contribution of £700 had been received from Mrs. Jane Hutton, to defray the cost of the Dungeness new life-boat station, in memory of her late husband, Dr. Hutton. Mr. S. B. P. Cairns, of the Royal mail-steamer Natal, had also sent the Society £15 11s. 7d., being the result of a collection on board that ship in its behalf. The late Mrs. Birch had left the institution a legacy of £1500; the late William Tredwell, Esq., of Handsworth, one of 100s.; and the late Mrs. L. A. F. Russell, of Thirkley, one of £100. The society's instructions for the restoration of the apparently drowned continued to be most extensively circulated. A new life-boat had recently been sent by the institution to Dungeness, Ireland, the Cork Steamship Company kindly granting it a free conveyance on board one of their steamers from London to Cork. The society has now a noble fleet of 228 boats, which save hundreds of lives every year from shipwrecks on our coasts. Reports were read from the Inspector and the assistant Inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to various life-boat stations. The proceedings then terminated.

THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

As the new London Orphan Asylum, the first stone of which was laid in July, 1869, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the opening of which it is intended to celebrate—under the auspices of Prince and Princess Teck—on the 20th inst., two years after the foundation-stone was put into the soil, is now fast approaching completion, a brief description of the work that has been accomplished may not be unacceptable. The old asylum was driven from its long abode in Clapton for want of space, and, more particularly, by an outbreak of typhoid fever, which laid low 215 of the inmates at one and the same moment, although, fortunately, only fifteen of the whole number attacked succumbed. For this and for other reasons, however, a migration was resolved on, and the result is the handsome structure, or rather series of structures, which fronts the London and North-Western station at Watford. The building nearest the railway is the chapel, which is separate from the other parts of the structure, and is remarkable for being the gift of a former head mistress, who bestowed the munificent sum of £5000 for that special purpose. Behind the chapel, and at some distance, is the administrative portion of the building, 140 ft. long, 75 ft. deep, and 60 ft. high to the ridge. It contains the board-room, visitors' room, library, and other offices, as well as a temporary infirmary, the intention being to erect another building for this purpose when circumstances permit. On the right of the administrative block is the girls' quadrangle. The main building on one side is 220 ft. long by 37 ft. wide; it contains a music-room, with off spaces for separate practice; work-rooms, sitting-rooms, school-room, residence for the head mistress, play-ground, and offices. The quadrangles for the boys, senior and junior, are on the left of the administrative block. There are several houses, each accommodating fifty boys, and containing school and class rooms, and dormitory accommodation for the matron. There is a swimming-bath, 62 ft. by 37 ft., and ample separate provision is made for the head master. A tower of 125 ft. elevation rises from the administrative block of building, and is, of course, its most noticeable feature. It will be provided with bell and clock. The central entrance and vestibule are under this tower, and in the same way the principal staircase is reached, behind which is the dining-hall, forming a separate building. This hall is 108 ft. long by 50 ft. wide and 56 ft. high. It contains a visitors' gallery divided from the body of the hall by a screen of columns and arches. Underneath are the culinary arrangements on an extensive scale for cooking, baking, &c., and lifts for bringing the food to the dining-room. There is, behind the girls' quadrangle, an extensive range of laundry buildings, and an abundant supply of water is obtained from a well specially sunk for the purpose. It is impossible to speak too highly of the internal arrangements. Light, space, and air are abundant. There is ample provision for recreation in bad weather as in fine. The views are cheerful and the situation is healthy and convenient. No money has been lavished on mere ornament. The useful has predominated in every department of the work. Although intended for the immediate reception of 450—300 boys and 150 girls—the asylum has been built with a forethought of the day when its friends may be able, with a small additional expenditure, to provide accommodation for 600 orphans—that is to say, eight houses having fifty orphans each. The Grocers' Company is a donor of one house of the eight, and the residents of Hertfordshire of another. The original contract was for £63,000. The entire work has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. H. Dawson, of Finsbury; and Mr. Rogers, the secretary, has been indefatigable in promoting and urging its completion.

STRIKES.—The struggle between the master-joiners of Leeds and their men, who demand nine hours a day and sevenpence an hour, has fairly commenced, the hands employed by Messrs. Nicholson, London, and Whiteley, the three principal places in the town, having ceased work last Saturday. The men will receive fifteen shillings per week each during the strike. As the hands at work have promised to subscribe four shillings per week each, a general lock-out is expected. Last Saturday the cotton-spinners in the employ of Messrs. Hebden and Son, Vernon Mills, Bolton, struck work. They allege that finer yarns have been introduced, for the spinning of which their wages should be augmented five shillings per week. The association have determined to support the men, and should the strike continue, upwards of 300 persons will be thrown out of employment. The spinners of Bolton have accepted the offer of their employers to close the mill at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, instead of at two, as heretofore. A mass meeting of engineers on strike at Newcastle was held on the Town Moor, last Saturday, at which about 5000 men were present. Addresses were delivered by Mr. G. Odger and others, and resolutions were passed in favour of persisting in their demand for a reduction in the hours of labour to fifty-four per week. The strike has now lasted five weeks, and there is no prospect of a speedy settlement.

STRANDING OF H.M.S. AGINCOURT.—The Admiralty have received intelligence that the Agincourt, the flagship of Rear Admiral Wilmot, second in command of the Channel Squadron, has been ashore on Pearl Rock, near Gibraltar, and there was at first little hope of saving the ship. Intelligence was, however, received in London on Tuesday afternoon from Gibraltar that the vessel was again afloat. The Agincourt was launched in 1865, and is one of the three largest ironclads in our Navy, her only rivals being the Minotaur and Northampton. She is of the same tonnage—6621—with these ships, but she only carries twenty-eight guns as against the Minotaur's thirty-four. These form a trinitrate of "rams," of which much has been hoped by those who had begun to regard the Black Prince and Achilles type of ironclad as only one of the stages of development. Her running up the Pearl Rock in broad daylight can only be described, in Mr. Goeben's phrase, as "an extraordinary disaster;" and it is more than probable that the fate of the ship will be decided long before any practical assistance can reach her. The first impression produced on the mind by the news is, of course, that this deplorable accident has been caused by negligence rather than by any fault in the construction of the ship, as in the case of the Captain; but it would be extremely unfair to jump to any such conclusion in the meantime.

A VERY CUNNING FOX.—The Rev. Charles D. Nott, of St. Louis, U.S., tells a story suggested by the remark of a learned metaphysician, that he had "doubts whether the lower animals can abstract, whether they can generalise." "A former pastor of mine," says Mr. Nott, "told me the following:—When a boy he had a fox, which, I regret to say, bore the reputation of possessing far more brains than personal piety. This fox was kept in the yard in a sort of raised den, nicely scudded over, and was confined by a chain that allowed him quite a generous circumference. One evening in the fall the farm waggon, returning from the field with a load of corn, passed near the den, and by chance dropped an ear where the fox could reach it. He was seen to spring out, seize the corn, and carry it quickly back into his den. What he wanted with it was a mystery, as corn formed no part of the gentleman's diet. The next morning, however, the mystery was solved, for the fox was observed out of his den, and considerably within the length of his chain, nibbling off some of the corn and scattering it about in full view of the poultry, after which he took the remainder back into the den and waited events. So long enough the chickens came, and while eating out sprang the fox, nabbed his man, and quickly took his breakfast in his back parlour. Now it seems to me that this is pretty 'good generalising.' The fox may not have reasoned upon the most sublime theme imaginable. I regret to say he did not, and for that matter neither does Colonel James Fisk, jun.; but if he didn't evolve that chicken out of the depths of his own consciousness, then there is no such thing as logic."

THE "HOME RULE" MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.—The Dublin "Home Rule" Society, attended by deputation before the Town Council of that city, on Monday, and applied to be allowed to plead their case before the Corporation. They conveyed their wish in these terms:—"For some time past a conviction has irresistibly grown up among Irishmen of all creeds and classes that the experiment of conducting Irish affairs in London by a Legislature and Administration unfitted to understand those affairs and unable to devote to them the requisite time and attention has been disastrous to our common interests as Irishmen—disastrous in its negligence, disastrous in its ignorance. The association on behalf of which we write was formed for the purpose of making visible the great and hopeful spread of the spirit of reconciliation and patriotic co-operation, in the full belief that our labours would soon make plain the desirability and the necessity of a grand and comprehensive movement of the whole nation—no longer divided and weakened, but united and powerful—for the recovery of our legislative independence." On the motion of Sir John Gray, seconded by Sir John Barrington (a Conservative), it was resolved to receive the deputation and conduct the debate in the great hall of the civic building. On the Lord Mayor announcing that he had received an official notification of the coming visit of the Prince of Wales, Alderman Plunket, a civic leader of the Nationalist party, "wished that the visit had been delayed for another year, when the Royal party might have assisted at the opening of their own Parliament." A committee of the whole house was appointed to prepare addresses of welcome and take the necessary steps to carry out the desires of the citizens in reference to it.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

At the opening of the court, on Friday, the 30th ult., the Solicitor-General apologised for having been a few minutes late, explaining that he had been at the House of Commons until nearly four o'clock that morning, and he hoped this might be accepted as an excuse should he display any petulance. The Chief Justice, in offering his condolence, remarked that "every allowance must be made for everybody, the claimant included." The questions of the learned counsel turned upon the demeanour of the plaintiff since his return to England, in December, 1866. When asked why he had not at once gone to see Mr. Gosford, formerly steward to the Tichborne estates, the witness replied that he had resolved not to see anyone on business before he had visited his mother. Another reason was that Gosford had sworn to his death and proved his will. Early in January, 1867, Mr. Gosford, accompanied by two other gentlemen, went to Gravesend to see him; but when they entered the house he went up stairs, and sent them down a message stating that if they would send up their cards in a proper manner he should have great pleasure in seeing them. He was annoyed to think they had come before he had visited his mother and had been persistent, in his absence, in desiring to see his wife, notwithstanding that she was suffering from illness. He could give no reason why he did not accept the offer of the other side to meet the members of the Tichborne family collectively, except that his mother did not wish him to do so. One of the most interesting points of the cross-examination was that in which the claimant alluded to his meeting with Mrs. Radcliffe, the Kate Doughty of former years.

When the case was resumed on Monday morning, the Lord Chief Justice read a letter which he had received from Lady Doughty, objecting to the threatened postponement of the trial. The writer implored his Lordship to consider her advanced age (seventy-six) and her failing health, further impaired as the latter had been by the cruel charges made against her only child (Mrs. Radcliffe). Lady Doughty entreated his Lordship not to oppose the exertions which were being made to prosecute the trial without delay. It transpired, however, that the Solicitor-General knew nothing of the letter. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, in referring to the same subject, expressed his astonishment at the efforts made to break through an arrangement which had been assented to on both sides. Later in the day the Judge said it would be utterly impossible for him to sit for any lengthened period, and that, if any order was necessary for the examination of aged and infirm witnesses, it could be made at once. The cross-examination of the claimant again occupied the day. He was questioned respecting the presents which had passed between himself and Miss Doughty in their younger days, and the contents of a sealed packet left by Roger Tichborne in the hands of Mr. Gosford again formed the basis of inquiry and explanation.

On Tuesday the claimant was first tested respecting his knowledge of several of Roger Tichborne's acquaintances in the Carabiniere. The Solicitor-General next asked him respecting the recognition which had been accorded to him by the family, and he replied that only two of its members had recognised him, one of whom was his mother. He believed that all the family knew him; but for reasons of their own they declined to acknowledge him as Sir Roger Tichborne. The witness was then questioned respecting the titles of some of the books which Roger had left with Mr. Gosford. He knew nothing of either Gustave de Beaumont, Attila, or the "Practice of Eloquence." Believed Cromwell to have been the Commonwealth, and John Bunyan the reverse of such a man as the learned counsel. Pressed as to "what kind of a thing" a misanthrope was, plaintiff said he was not aware it was an English word. Roger Tichborne having said in one of his letters that he had to sleep "on the top of a cone," witness, in answer to the Solicitor-General, said he supposed a cone of some description was meant. "Can you tell me," asked Sir John Coleridge, "what a troubadour is?" "I might," replied the claimant, "if he was playing on his guitar." Towards the close of the hearing some curious information was given relative to the "Tichborne bonds," which have formed so fruitful a theme of gossip in connection with the case.

On Wednesday morning the Solicitor-General applied that the witness might be medically examined before he had done with him, in order to verify certain marks which were known to have been upon the person of Roger Tichborne. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine strongly objected to such an examination at this stage of the hearing, adding that when the case was ripe for the jury he would accede to his learned friend's suggestion. He stigmatised the whole story as a deliberate conspiracy, founded upon utter falsehood, and he protested against the claimant being examined before the witnesses who were to speak to his identification as Orton had been called. The Solicitor-General retorted that he considered the claim a conspiracy, and the plaintiff an impostor, to which Serjeant Ballantine replied, "That you have said from the beginning." The Judge reserved the point. Many of the questions put to the claimant during the day sought to elucidate the meaning of some passages in the letters which had passed between him and others since his return to this country. He was also pressed to tell the names of those who had known him in Australia; but he declined to do so, on the ground that he had very powerful evidence in his favour, and if he supplied the Solicitor-General with this information the other side would take advantage of it during the adjournments in the long vacation. Considerable sensation was created by the claimant declaring to be forgeries several letters produced, which purported to be in his handwriting.

On Thursday the cross-examination was closed, and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine commenced his re-examination.

LONDON POLICE COURTS.

AN ARTFUL BEGGING-LETTER IMPOSTOR.—At Westminster, last Saturday, Margaret Negger-pont, twenty-three, but who appeared much older, was charged before Mr. Arnold with attempting to obtain by false and fraudulent pretences a charitable contribution from Colonel John Dug-

dale Astley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Colonel Astley, 78, Chester-square, said the prisoner came to his house with a letter and petition, both in the same envelope, purporting to come from the Rev. Ralph Neville Buckmaster, of Holland-place, Kensington. The letter recommended the person named in the petition as a poor widow, thoroughly deserving; and the petition, after setting forth the circumstances of the case, contained a large number of signatures of different noblemen and gentlemen as subscribers to the fund for the benefit of the widow. Witness had been so often imposed upon that his suspicions were aroused; but, not wishing to turn a deaf ear to a charitable appeal, he sent to make inquiries into the case, and found that the whole affair was a tissue of falsehoods, when he gave the prisoner into custody. The Rev. Mr. Buckmaster deposed that he knew nothing of the prisoner, the petition, or the letter; he had not written it nor authorised anybody to do so. Mr. Arnold examined the signatures to the petition, and said it was one of the best got up he had ever seen; not two of the same signatures were written by the same person, and different ink seemed to have been employed in every instance. It was a case that ought to be brought before the public, on account of the signatures being well calculated to deceive. The prisoner, in answer to the magistrate, refused to give any account of herself. Having been convicted of the offence charged, another case was proceeded with, in which Lady Finch, of Chesham-place, had received a letter purporting to come from the Rev. Mr. Liddell, of Wilton-place, recommending a similar case. This letter turned out to be a forgery, as well as Mr. Liddell's signature to the petition; but Lady Finch's butler could not swear positively to the prisoner in consequence of difference in dress. Mr. Arnold said it was very evident, from the artful design of the letter, that the document produced, that the prisoner was not the only person concerned in the fraud, and he remanded her on the first charge, telling her that divulging the names of her accomplices would materially weigh with him in passing sentence upon her. The prisoner was then remanded, but obstinately refused to give any account of herself. She was again brought up on Tuesday; and, some additional evidence having been given, she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

DRUNK, BUT MISCHIEVOUS.—A painter named Thompson was charged at the Thames Police Court, last Saturday, with defacing a wall in the Commercial-road with whitewash, and stencilling the words "No vaccination," "Mercy to the blind," and other phrases, on the wall. The policeman who took him into custody said the prisoner was very drunk; and on Mr. Paget asking how the man could stencil the wall if he was in that state, the policeman said "his hands were sober, but his feet and head were drunk." The prisoner, in his defence, said that he was employed by some one to advertise sewing-machines in that way, and he wrote "No vaccination" because he was opposed to vaccination, and he believed that it would make others of the same opinion as himself. Mr. Paget asked him what made him write "Mercy to the blind." The prisoner said he had not finished the line; and a policeman said, "Yes, he intended to have written 'Mercy to the blind drunk.'" Mr. Paget said, if the prisoner wanted to show mercy to the blind he would not hinder the progress of vaccination, for smallpox often caused blindness. The prisoner was fined 40s., or, in default of payment, fourteen days' imprisonment.

THE LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE ACT.—At the Hammersmith Police Court, on Monday, one of the secretaries of the Free Sunday Society applied for three summonses under the Lord's Day Observance Act against tradesmen who had exercised their worldly calling by ministering to the creature comforts of Prince and Princess Teck, at Kensington Palace. Mr. Ingham stated that the magistrates at that court had resolved to refuse all applications for summonses under this statute unless made by some public authority. This is the answer which will in future be given to the Rev. Bee Wright.

AN ANCIENT SHARPER CAUGHT.—Henry Upson, an elderly man of respectable appearance, was charged at Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, with robbing Robert Lewis, a carpenter, of £9 in money and a valuable silver watch. The complainant stated that on Dec. 17 or 18, 1869, he came to Euston-square from the country and met the prisoner there. They got into conversation, and the prisoner told him he too had come from the country, and was dull for want of company. After walking about for two hours they went into a public-house and had a glass of ale, and another man who came in began to show money, and asked them both to drink in celebration of his having won a law suit. Both the men asked the complainant to show his confidence in the new "friend" by displaying what money he had; but complainant prudently replied that he had so little that it was not worth while to display it. He went out of the public-house and he then felt quite giddy and stupid, although he had taken little drink. The prisoner took him down a dark street, and when they came to a corner told him to wait a minute or two. After waiting a time he felt for his watch and found it was gone, and his money as well. On Monday he saw the prisoner in a public-house, and, fetching a contable, gave him into custody. The prisoner then offered to "settle" the case. The constable who took the prisoner heard the offers made to settle the matter, and gave evidence to that effect. The prisoner, who reserved his defence, was committed for trial.

AN ARTFUL DODGER IN TROUBLE.—At Bow-street, on Tuesday, James Hitchman and Arthur Richard Stenson appeared to a summons charging them with having obtained a cheque for £27s. from Mr. Charles Pope Chapple, bookseller, of Ilminster, by false pretences. The complainant proved that he received a letter purporting to be written by Lady Scott, ordering him to obtain a copy of a work called "Sunshine and Shade," by Spencer Montgomery, published by Hamilton and Co., Stationers' Hall-court—the printed prospectus of the work being inclosed. He wrote for seven copies of the work, inclosing a cheque for £27s.;

but, owing to what came to his knowledge afterwards, he stopped payment of the cheque and refused to take in the parcel. No Lady Scott ever called or the work, and no such person was known in the neighbourhood. Mr. Bragg, of Wigmore-street, stated that the "order" was in the handwriting of one of the defendants, and the inquiry was adjourned for a week. It may be worth while to state that "James Hitchman," "Spencer Montgomery," "Hamilton and Co.," and several other designations besides, all refer to the same individual, who claims to be author of the work called "Sunshine and Shade," which also has been published under more than one title.

STEALING LETTERS.—A young man of twenty and a boy of eleven were, on Wednesday, charged at Guildhall with having carried out a system of robbery of letters from dwelling-houses and offices after delivery by the postman. Both prisoners were committed for trial. It was stated, however, that counsel for the prosecution would not be instructed by the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand, on the ground that when the letters were abstracted they were out of the hands of the Post Office. Sir Robert Carden said that, rather than allow such thieves to escape, he would instruct the City solicitor to prosecute; but he was afraid that the Corporation would find fault with the expense, when the Post Office was more nearly interested in bringing the offenders to justice.

MURDER OF A BANK CASHIER IN IRELAND.—A terrible murder of an unusual kind in Ireland was perpetrated on Thursday, June 29, at Newtown Stewart, near Omagh, in the county of Tyrone. Mr. Glass, cashier of the Northern Bank, a young man twenty-five years of age, highly respected in the locality, was discovered about four o'clock in the afternoon lying behind his desk quite dead, and with such marks of violence upon him as left no doubt that he fell by the hand of an assassin. The last customer in the bank was observed to leave about three o'clock, and nothing unusual was observed until about an hour afterwards, when the servant, looking through the window to see what o'clock it was, discovered Mr. Glass lying dead in a pool of blood. The back of his skull was fractured by some heavy instrument, and a paper file was found sticking into the brain, having penetrated through the ear. This was probably owing to his having fallen on the file when he received the deadly blow. There were ten wounds on the head, any one of which would have killed him. A sum of about £1500 is missing. A quantity of gold was left behind, though notes were taken. At an early hour on Wednesday morning the police found a sum of money amounting exactly to what was abstracted from the bank. The money is said to have been discovered concealed at a place between the scene of the murder and Strabane. At the inquest, on Wednesday, a countrywoman identified Sub-Inspector Montgomery as a person she saw come to the door of the bank, look up and down the street, and then go away about the time the murder was committed. Two other witnesses swore that shortly after three o'clock on the day of the murder they heard a loud noise in the bank offices, and a few minutes later saw Montgomery leave the premises and go along what is known as the back street. The inquest was adjourned.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS.—The Lord Chancellor's bill for the more effectual prevention of crime repeals the Act of 1869, and substitutes more stringent clauses. A license-holder will be required to give notice to the chief officer of police of the district whenever he changes his residence, whether he goes into a new or remains in the old police district; and every male license-holder must report himself to such chief officer of police once a month, personally or by letter, as the officer shall direct. A clause authorises the photographing of all prisoners convicted of crime. A clause provides that if a person is convicted on indictment of a crime, and a previous conviction of a crime is proved against him, the Court may direct that he be subject to the supervision of the police for a period not exceeding seven years; he must then keep the police acquainted with his place of residence, and, if a male, report himself every month, as above stated. Assaults on the police in the execution of their duty may be punished by a penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour. The bill applies to England and Ireland, but not to Scotland. It consists of twenty-three clauses.

ADULTERATED BEER.—The annual report recently issued by the Inland Revenue Department contains a statement by Mr. G. Phillips, Principal of the Laboratory, that in the course of the year nineteen samples of materials used in the brewing of beer were examined, and fourteen of them were found to be adulterated. Eight contained grains of paradise; one, grains of paradise and tobacco; one, tobacco; one, liquorice; one, ginger; one, treacle; and one unaltered oats. The favourite materials for adulterating beer are still such as impart a fictitious strength, and not those which are valuable solely as a substitute for malt. This form of adulteration has been again confined to small brewers in the midland counties. Of the several adulterants mentioned there is none so deleterious to the consumer as tobacco, but there is reason to hope that it is but seldom used.

THE EARLDOM OF ABERDEEN.—Mr. McLaren, the Sheriff of Chancery at Edinburgh, has issued an interlocutor dated July 3 in the petition of the Right Hon. John Campbell Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, to be served nearest and lawful heir to his brother the deceased Earl. The Sheriff finds the facts stated in the petition proved, and serves and decrees in terms of its prayer. In a note appended to the interlocutor the Sheriff states that the identity of George H. Osborne with the late Earl of Aberdeen is established by three distinct sources of evidence—viz., by photographs, by hand-writing, and by a comparison of various incidents of Osborne's life with those described in the Earl of Aberdeen's letters as happening to himself. Corroborative evidence, the Sheriff further states, is furnished by articles traced to Osborne's possession which were found among his effects after his death. Osborne was drowned at sea in January, 1870, when serving as first mate on board the *Hera*, of Boston, then on a voyage to Australia and China.

A BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.—A determined attempt is reported to have been made to rob the residence of Captain Longdon, in the Richmond-road, Westbourne-grove. It happened that the Hon. Judge Dowling, chief magistrate of New York, was staying with Captain Longdon, and he, hearing a noise in the passage, left his bed-room to see what was taking place, when he was surprised to find four men with blackened faces carrying the plate and other valuables out of the dining-room. Calling for assistance, he attacked the men with a large iron umbrella-stand, and with such good effect that they speedily decamped, leaving their booty behind them. Judge Dowling was, it is said, at one time in the New York police force, and in that service greatly distinguished himself by his bravery and strength.

SABBATHARIANISM AT WARRINGTON.—The municipal authorities at Warrington have determined to put in force within their boundaries the provisions of the Lord's-Day Act, and several prosecutions have been brought before the borough justices. A woman was charged with having sold two loaves to a man "who had been out harvesting till late on Saturday night, and had walked four miles to procure the loaves." The Mayor dismissed this charge. It was much less blamable, he said, to sell bread than beer on the Sunday. The defendant in another case was charged with selling a pound of flour, some biscuits, and sweets; but he put in a plea that his customer had purchased the articles in anticipation of the visit of some friends to tea; and Justice again relaxed its frown. But a third offender, who had sold 5 lb. of potatoes, was ordered to pay a fine of 1s.; and the justices announced that the penalties imposed in future would be more stringent.

OUTRAGE AT ASCOT.—At an early hour last Sunday morning a labourer named William Hicks was discovered lying in a road adjoining Selwood Park, near Ascot, covered with blood and dirt, and quite insensible. Assistance being procured, he was conveyed to his home, at a place called Cheapside, and soon afterwards attended by Mr. John Brown, a surgeon, who discovered that the man had received a severe wound on his left cheek, another over his left eye, and that four of his ribs were broken; the whole of the injuries having been apparently caused by violent and brutal kicking. The man lingers on in a dangerous state, and has not been able up to the present to give any account of the manner in which he has been attacked. He had been at work on Ascot racecourse, and afterwards went to the Horse and Groom public-house at Ascot, being at the time in a state of intoxication. The landlord refused to draw him any liquor, and consequently Hicks, having drunk with another customer, left the house shortly after twelve o'clock. He was afterwards seen going in the direction of the spot where he was discovered, on his way home, shouting and singing as he walked. The outrage has created a great sensation in the district, and as yet the perpetrators are not in custody. The police have, however, a clue, and will, it is hoped, shortly effect a capture.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—R. M. SHELTON, Crawford, vete.inary surgeon—W. ARIS, West Cowes, hotel-keeper—R. J. SLEIGHT, Wignmore-street, clerk in the Patent Office, Southampton-buildings.

BANKRUPTS.—J. COOKSON, Plaistow, builder—Sir C. DE CRESPIGNY, Queen's-gate, Hyde Park, Baronet—T. G. and J. JENNINGS, Whitechapel-road, plumbers—G. J. KEENE, Southwark and Mincing-lane, merchant—H. B. MILLER, Gardiner-street, builder—G. W. MILLER, Piccadilly, jeweller—G. ROSS, Oxford-street, Stepmaster—G. S. BURTON, Pembroke Dock, Lieutenant second battalion 13th Regiment—J. CLUNAN, Farnworth, leather-dealer—J. COWELL, Liverpool—A. HUTCHINSON, Birmingham, rivet-maker—T. MARTIN, Liverpool, pork butcher—T. NEWMAN, Folkestone and Cheriton, builder—F. SPEDDING, Skelton, farmer—J. T. CLIFFE, Manchester, yarn agent—H. W. B. B. Birmingham, tailor—S. WILD, Openshaw—G. WYATT, Bristol, licensed victualler—W. R. WOOD, Strutton and Southborough, brick-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. BROWN, Glasgow, grocer—P. PEACE, Glasgow, saw manufacturer—J. W. MUIR (deceased), Edinburgh, accountant—W. ANDERSON, Aberdeen, furniture-dealer—A. ALEXANDER, Elgin, watchmaker.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

BANKRUPTS.—T. CHAPLIN, Baltic-place, Rotherhithe, builder—G. ROBERTS, York-road, Lambeth, theatrical agent—F. SMYTH, Wellington-road, Bow, brewer—G. BENNETT, Hildistowe, innkeeper—B. BATES, Northampton, news-vendor—R. M. K. ISLE, Freeton, builder—J. DEATH, Whitby, wheelwright—G. GARDNER, Stow-on-the-Wald, J. DICKS, Exeter, draper—W. HEADFORD, Birmingham, coal-dealer—J. W. HOWARD, Aylesbury, coal merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. C. FISHER, Leith, merchant—A. McFARLANE, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant—P. E. MACNAMARA, Captain 3rd Foot—T. SCOTT, Glasgow, photographer—J. J. and A. A. ANDERSON, Arbroath, solicitors—M. DONALDSON, Armaide, grocer.

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AND SIXTY ORPHANS have been maintained and educated by the LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM since its formation, in the year 1813.

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The new Act, in course of erection at Watford, provides for the immediate shelter of 450 orphans, but the buildings are erected on the scale of ultimate accommodation for 600 orphans. A further outlay, as funds admit, of about £12,000, will give ample and complete accommodation for the entire number.

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The effort will exhaust the reserve fund and leave the Charity dependent on voluntary aid.

On this account the Managers very earnestly plead for aid to the Building Fund. They appeal with confidence because the labours of the Charity are as widely known as they are appreciated, extending as they do to orphans of every class and locality.

The Managers respectfully submit that it is hardly possible to present a stronger claim to public sympathy and support than lies in their endeavour to afford, in the best possible way, a larger amount of relief to the widow and the fatherless.

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Periodical Reductions. Satins, Japanese Silks, and Washing
Silks, half price.
Periodical Reductions. Indian Silks and Black Silks, half price.
Periodical Reductions. Muslin, Cambric, and Brilliante, half
price.
Periodical Reductions. Cretannes, Piqués, and Percales, half
price.
Periodical Reductions. White Piqués, White Muslins, and
Grenadines, half price.
Periodical Reductions. Tinted Alpaca, Albace and Lorraine
Fabrics.
Periodical Reductions. Thin, Medium, and Heavy Dresses, half
price.
Periodical Reductions. Silk, Wool, and Washing Grenadines,
half price.
Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Periodical Reductions. Gloves and Cambric Handkerchiefs,
half price.
Periodical Reductions. Costumes and Jackets, half price.
Periodical Reductions. Ready-made Dresses, half price.
Periodical Reductions. Paniers and Polonaise, half price.
Periodical Reductions. Shawls and Tunics, half price.
Periodical Reductions. Tussore Silks, half price.
Periodical Reductions. Goods, half price, used.
Periodical Reductions. 1000 Sealink Jackets, half price.
Patterns post-free.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Great Sale.
350 CHINA CRAPE SHAWLS, half price—viz., 31s. 6d.,
55s., and 3s. 6d. Sent for P.O.O.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

NOTICE.
DOLLY VANDEN CRETONNE MUSLINS, &c., Black
and Coloured grounds.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

O D D S and E N D S.
PERIODICAL REDUCTIONS.
Ouds and Ends in Bundles:—
No. 1 Bundle, 50 yards, Various and Useful, 21s.
No. 2 Bundle, 50 yards, Various and Useful, 25s. 6d.
No. 3 Bundle, 50 yards, Various and Useful, 29s.
No. 4 Bundle, 50 yards, Various and Useful, 35s.
No. 5 Bundle, 50 yards, Various and Useful, 45s.
No. 6 Bundle, 50 yards, Various and Useful, 55s.
Sent for P.O. order.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, W.

NOTICE.—The present is the time to buy
SEALSKIN JACKETS. We are now offering up-
wards of One Thousand Real Seal Jackets, at half
the winter prices.—BAKER and CRISP.

EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASE.—1000
SEALSKIN JACKETS now on SALE at half the
winter prices.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

LACE! — ALSACE LACES!
The Height of Fashion,
for Trimmings of every description.
A Bankrupt's Stock, very cheap.
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.—BAKER and CRISP.

COARSE CLUNY LACE, for Trimmings.
BAKER and CRISP,
198, Regent-street.
Patterns free.

COLLIER CHOCOLATE POWDER
and SON'S
strengthens the invalid and invigorates the healthy.
Sold by all Grocers, 1s. per lb. "Try it."

MELBOURNE MEAT-PRESERVING
COMPANY (LIMITED).
COOKED BEEF and MUTTON in Tins,
with Gravy, for use.
Prime Qualities and free from Bone.
Sold Retail by Grocers and Provision-Dealers throughout the
Kingdom.
Wholesale by
JOHN MC CALL and CO., 137, Houndsditch, London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit
is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality un-
rivalled, perfectly pure and more wholesome than the finest
Cognac Brand. Note the words "KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY"
on Seal, Label, and Cork.—6A, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st. W.

GLENFIELD
STARCH.
Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry;
and Her Majesty's Laundress says that
"It is the finest starch ever used."
Awarded Prize Medal for its superiority.
Beware of spurious imitations.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
70,000 Cures by DU BARRY'S
DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,
which eradicates Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Gough, Asthma, Con-
sumption, Debility, Pleurisy, Constipation, Flatulency,
Phlegm, Low Spirits, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea and
Vomiting, Wasting, Palpitation; Nervous, Bilious, and Liver
Complaints.
Cure No. 68,413: "Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is
excellent since he has used more of Du Barry's Food, and his Hois-
ness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."
Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-st., London, W.;
and 163, William-st., New York.
In Tins, at 1s. 11d.; 11b., 2s. 9d.; 12lb., 22s.
Also
DU BARRY'S REVALENTA CHOCOLATE POWDER,
1lb., 2s.; 11b., 2s. 6d.; 21b., 5s.; 24lb., 5s. 6d.;
DU BARRY'S PERFECTION OF PURE CHOCOLATE,
1lb., 2s.; 11b., 4s., at all Grocers.

HEALTHY DIGESTION.
Nothing is so important to the human frame as healthy
digestive organs, and when they are impaired, the popular and
professional remedy is
MORSON'S PEPINE.
Sold in bottles and boxes, from 2s. 6d., by all Chemists and the
Manufacturers,
THOMAS MORSON and SON,
124, Southampton-row, W.C., London. See name on label.

BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Indigestion,
Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite,
Drowsiness,
Giddiness, Spasms,
and
all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels,
are quickly removed by that well-known remedy,
FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Obtained through any Chemist or Medicine-Vender.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A Grateful Father
is desirous of sending by mail, free of charge to all who
wish it, a Copy of the Prescription by which his Daughter was
restored to perfect health from confirmed Consumption, after
having been given up by her physicians and despaired of by her
father, a well-known physician who has now discontinued
practice. Sent to any person free.—Address O. P. BROWN,
Secretary, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

DR. RIDGE'S
FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS.
In Tins and Packets.
Sold Everywhere.

SKIN DISEASES.—AKHURST'S
GOLDEN LOTION positively cures Scurvy, Itch, Ring-
worm, Redness, Pimples, and all obstinate eruptions in a few
days. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle.—Of all Chemists, and
S. Akhurst and Co., 6, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION of 1871.—The General Public are ad-
mitted Every Week Day, except Wednesday, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
on payment of One Shilling. On Wednesdays the price is Half
a Crown.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION of 1871.—The BAND of the GARDE
REPUBLICAINE, sent expressly from Versailles by the French
Government for a short period only, performs daily at 3.30 p.m.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION of 1871.
The GENERAL RULES for the Exhibition of Selected Spec-
imens of all varieties of Fine and Decorative Art with Scientific
Inventions, and the manufactures of Jewellery, Cotton, Musical
Instruments, Paper, and Printing, with their Machinery, may
now be had of the Secretary, or by written application to the Sec-
retary, by letter addressed to the Secretary.—Offices, 3, Royal
Albert Hall, Kensington.

JEWELLERY in the INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION of 1871.—The Trades interested in Jewellery
and the Manufacture of Jewellery, Cotton, Musical
Instruments, Paper, and Printing, of which will be ex-
hibited in 1871—may obtain the General Rules at the present
year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary,
Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

COTTON in the INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION of 1871.—Trades interested in Cotton and
its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhib-
ited in 1871—may obtain the General Rules at the present
year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary,
Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

PRINTING PAPER and STATIONERY
in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.—Trades
interested in Printing Paper and Stationery, and their
Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhib-
ited in 1871—may obtain the General Rules at the present
year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary,
Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.—Trades
interested in Musical Instruments—selected specimens of which
will be exhibited in 1871—may obtain the General Rules at the
present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Sec-
retary, Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED
NIGHTINGALE COMPANY, although crowded daily,
will, owing to their Engagements, confine their Levees
but a few hours longer. WILLIAMS'S Rooms, King-street,
St. James's. Reception daily from Two to Five p.m. Admis-
sion, 2s. 6d.—N.B. The Giant and Giantess have returned from their
Wedding Trip and are present each day.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—The
best, safest, and most certain Family Medicine that has
yet been discovered. Being composed of nothing but the purest
vegetable ingredients, they are safe in either sex. They
are equally valuable for curing and preventing all the
diseases of the bowels, and are sold by all Chemists and
Druggists, or by written application to the Secretary, Off-
ices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

SMALLPOX, FEVERS, and SKIN
DISEASES.
The predisposition to is prevented by LAMPOUGH'S
PILLS FOR SALINE, Aggravation, vitiligo, and invigorating,
its effects are remarkable in the treatment of all the above
diseases. Sold by Chemists and the maker,
H. Lamplough, 413, Holborn-hill.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS
act in union most beneficially
in checking all inflammatory actions throughout the body.
Erysipelas, old ulcers, irritating sores,
and locomotor discharges,
are cured without danger and without pain,
by these soothing, healing, cooling, and purifying remedies.

HOME CHARITIES.—Owing to the noble
and benevolent exertions made by the British public
to aid the sick and wounded in the war lately raging on the
Continent, to relieve the French peasants, and the relatives
and friends of those lost in H.M.S. Captain, the funds of the
following Home Charities have suffered very materially, viz.:—
The Boys' Refuge, at 8, Great Queen-street, Holborn.
Bisley Farm School, Surrey.
Chichester Training Ship.
Girls' Refuge, 13, Broad-street, Bloomsbury.
Home for Little Girls and Girls' Refuge, Ealing.
In these Institutions between 500 and 600 boys and girls are
educated, fed, clothed, and trained to earn their own living.
Besides the above work, upwards of 500 Ragged School children
are supplied with dinner once a week.
An URGENT APPEAL is now made for help to purchase
food and clothing for these poor children. Contributions will
be thankfully received by the London and Westminster Bank,
214, High Holborn, and 51, Lothbury, City; and by
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary,
Boys' Refuge, 8, Great Queen-street, Holborn, W.C.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-
road.—Open to the sick poor without letters of recom-
mendation. FUNDS urgently needed. JAMES S. BLYTH, Sec.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,
155, Marylebone-road.—The FUNDS of this important
Charity are exhausted, and the wards for in-patients must
absolutely be closed at the end of this month unless AID is
rendered.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC
HOSPITAL, Blomfield-street, Moorfields, E.C.
The great enlargement of the Hospital necessitates an urgent
APPEAL for AID to meet current expenses. Annual sub-
scriptions are especially solicited.
An average of 35,000 out-patients and 1000 in-patients received
annually.
T. MOORE, Secretary.

THE ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY,
2, Bartholomew-close.—The QUARTERLY GENERAL
MEETING of GOVERNORS will be held at the Dispensary,
on Monday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely.
June 7, 1871.
JOHN FAULKNER, Hon. Sec.
E. P. ROWSELL, Sec.

INFIRMARY for EPILEPSY and
PARALYSIS, Charles-street, Portman-square, W.—In-
door and Out-Patients are received from all parts. FUNDS are
URGENTLY required to extend the operation of this useful
Charity. Bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.; Drummonds
and Co.
E. J. WATERHOUSE, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the
CHEST, City-road. The wards for in-patients are con-
stantly full; those for out-patients crowded daily. FUNDS
greatly needed. Bankers, Glyn and Co. The Hon. P. C. Glyn,
Treasurer.
CHARLES L. KEMP, Secretary, &c.

CANCER HOSPITAL, Brompton; and
167, Piccadilly, London. Offices, 167, Piccadilly (opposite
Bond-street).
The following FORM of LEGACY is respectfully recom-
mended:—
"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being
of the Cancer Hospital, situate in the Fulham-road, Brompton,
Middlesex, and at 167, Piccadilly, the sum of £— (free of
legacy duty), to be paid out of my personal estate, not charged
on land, to be applied towards carrying on the charitable
designs of the said Institution."

EARNEST NEED for HELP.—For Sick
and Helpless Poor Children.—The ROYAL INFIRMARY
for POOR PICK CHILDREN and WOMEN, Waterloo Bridge-road,
urgently needs pecuniary assistance, its resources being
greatly diminished through the pressure of the late war.
Contributions for the Relief of the Sick and Suffering at this
Hospital are most urgently solicited.
CHARLES J. F. RENTON, Secretary.
Royal Infirmary, Waterloo Bridge-road, S.E.
Bankers—Messrs. Fuller, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard-
street; and Messrs. Cout